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Rest at Last.

No more beneath Life's daily cross
To bend with faltering steps and slow
No more in all the heart desires
The bitterness of loss to know;
No more to force a careless mirth
While struggling with the tear repressed;
No more to toil with fainting strength,
But softly, calmly, laid to rest!

Wounded no more by cruel tongues,
No more perplexed by honest doubt;
No more disheartened by defeat
Where life's best efforts were poured out;
No more through endless seeming nights,
Waking and prayerless to repine!
Untroubled now! A deep repose,
Perfect and long desired, is thine!

Dream-World.

Dear, beautiful, far land!
Where all these foot-sore, sighing pilgrims go,
Leaving their burden and the restless woe
Of the fierce desert sand!

Thither all travel; there
Wander tired kings, in glad content, uncrowned;
The slave, with all his bonds unbound,
Breathes its unguarded air.

Thither go home at night
All hopeless exiles in this foreign mart,
Finding the old ways re-opened in each heart
Into forgotten light.

There the lost child is found:
O gentle school-boy, vanished from our sight,
Fling your gay ball and fly your eager kite
In that enchanted ground!

There, firm as in far years,
Are fallen heart-temples, dear remembered homes;
Through vanished doors each face familiar comes
Smiling—we wake with tears!

How far, yet near, it seems!
This dusty world struck underfoot away—
Circling lost suns, and sweet with happier day,
The holy sphere of dreams.

OLD TIMES ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mark Twain tells us that when he first set out in life, he went as an apprentice to a pilot on the Mississippi river to learn the business. He was fairly installed in his work under B., and he goes on to say:

The watch was ended at last, and we took supper and went to bed. At midnight the glare of a lantern shone in my eyes, and the night watchman said:

"Come! turn out!"

And then he left. I could not understand this extraordinary procedure; so I presently gave up trying to, and dozed off to sleep. Pretty soon the watchman was back again, and this time he was gruff. I was annoyed. I said:

"What do you want to come bothering around here in the middle of the night for? Now as like as not I'll not get to sleep again to-night."

"Well, if this ain't good, I'm blest."

About this time Mr. B. appeared on the scene. Something like a minute later I was climbing the pilot-house steps with some of my clothes on and the rest in my arms. Mr. B. was close behind, commenting. Here was something fresh—this thing of getting up in the middle of the night to go to work. It was a detail in piloting that had never occurred to me at all. I knew that boats ran all night, but somehow I had never happened to reflect that somebody had to get up out of a warm bed to run them. I began to fear that piloting was not quite so romantic as I had imagined it was; there was something very real and work-like about this new phase of it.

It was rather a dingy night, although a fair number of stars were out. The big mate was at the wheel, and he had the old tub pointed at a star and was holding her straight up the middle of the river. The shores on either hand were not much more than a mile apart, but they seemed wonderfully far away and ever so vague and indistinct. The mate said:

"We've got to land at Jones's plantation, sir."

Mr. B. said to the mate:

"Upper end of the plantation, or the lower?"

"Upper."

"I can't do it. The stumps there are out of water at this stage. It's no great distance to the lower, and you'll have to get along with that.

"All right, sir. If Jones don't like it he'll have to lump it, I reckon." And then the mate left.

Mr. B. made for the shore and soon was scraping it, just the same as if it had been daylight. It seemed to me that I had put my life in the keeping of a peculiarly reckless outcast. Presently he turned on me and said:

"What's the name of the first point above New Orleans?"

I was gratified to be able to answer promptly, and I did. I said I didn't know.

"Don't know?"

This manner jolted me. I was down at the foot again, in a moment. But I had to say just what I had said before.

"Well, you're a smart one," said Mr. B. "What's the name of the next point?"

Once more I didn't know.

"Well, this beats anything. Tell me the name of any point or place I told you."

I studied a while and decided that I couldn't.

"Look-a-here! What do you start out from, above Twelve-Mile Point, to cross over?"

"I—I—don't know."

"You—you—don't know!" mimicking my drawling manner of speech. "What do you know?"

"I—I—nothing, for certain."

Oh, but his wrath was up! He was a nervous man, and he shuffled from one side of his wheel to the other as if the floor was hot. He would boil a while to himself, and then overflow and scald me again.

"Look-a-here! What do you suppose I told you the names of those points for?"

"Well—to—to—be entertaining, I thought."

This was a red rag to the bull. He raged and stormed so (he was crossing the river at the time) that I judge it made him blind, because he ran over the steering-bar of a trading-scow. Of course the traders sent up a volley of red-hot profanity. Never was a man so grateful as Mr. B. was; because he was brim full, and here were subjects who would talk back. He threw open a window, thrust his head out, and such an irruption followed as I never had heard before. The fainter and further away the scowmen's curses drifted, the higher Mr. B. lifted his voice and the weightier his adjectives grew. When he closed the window he was empty. Presently he said to me in the gentlest way:

"My boy, you must get a little memorandum-book, and every time I tell you a thing, put it down right away. There's only one way to be a pilot, and that is to get this entire river by heart. You have to know it just like A B C."

Presently he pulled a rope and struck a few strokes on the big bell. The stars were all gone, now, and the night was as black as ink. I could hear the wheels churn along the bank, but I was not entirely certain that I could see the shore. The voice of the invisible watchman called up from the hurricane deck:

"What's this, sir?"

"Jones's plantation."

Mr. B. handled the engine bells, and in due time the boat's nose came to the land, a torch glowed from the forcastle, a man skipped ashore, a darky's voice on the shore said: "Gimme de carpet-bag, Mars' Jones," and the next moment we were standing up the river again, all serene. I reflected deeply a while, and then said—but not aloud—Well, the finding of that plantation was the luckiest accident that ever happened; but it couldn't happen again in a hundred years. And I fully believed that it was an accident, too.

By the time we had gone seven or eight hundred miles up the river, I had learned to be a tolerably plucky upstream steersman, in daylight, and before we reached St. Louis I had made a trifle of progress in night-work, but only a trifle. I had a note-book that fairly bristled with the names of towns, "points," bars, islands, bends, reaches, etc.; but the information was to be found only in the note-book—none of it was in my head. It made my heart ache to think I had only got half of the river set down; for as our watch was four hours off and four hours on, day and night, there was a long four-hours gap in my book for every time I had slept since my voyage began.

My chief was presently hired to go on a big New Orleans boat, and I packed my satchel and went with him. She was a grand affair. When I stood in her pilot-house I was so far above the water that I seemed perched on a mountain; and her decks stretched so far away, fore and aft, below me, that I wondered how I could ever have considered the little Paul Jones a large craft. There were other differences, too. The Paul Jones' pilot-house was a cheap, dingy, battered rattle-trap, cramped for room; but here was a sumptuous glass temple; room enough to have a dance in; showy red and gold window-curtains; an imposing sofa; leather cushions and a back to the high bench where visiting pilots sit, to spin yarns and "look at the river;" bright, fanciful "cuspadores" instead of a broad wooden box filled with sawdust; nice new oil-cloth on the floor; a hospitable big stove for winter; a wheel as high as my head, costly with inlaid work; a wire tiller-rope; bright brass knobs for the bells; and a tidy, white-aproned, black "texas-tender," to bring up tarts and ices and coffee during midwatch, day and night. Now this was "something like;" and so I began to take heart once more to believe that piloting was a romantic sort of occupation after all. The moment we were under way I began to prowl about the great steamer and fill myself with joy.

I had never felt so fine before. And when I found that the regiment of natty servants respectfully "sir'd" me, my satisfaction was complete.

When I returned to the pilot-house St. Louis was gone and I was lost. Here was a piece of river which was all down in my book, but I could make neither head nor tail of it; you understand, it was turned around. I had seen it, when coming up-stream, but I had never faced about to see how it looked when it was behind me. My heart broke again, for it was plain that I had got to learn this troublesome river both ways.

The pilot-house was full of pilots, going down to "look at the river." What is called the "upper river" (the two hundred miles between St. Louis and Cairo, where the Ohio comes in) was low; and the Mississippi changes its channel so constantly that the pilots used to always find it necessary to run down to Cairo to take a fresh look, when their boats were to lie in port a week, that is, when the water was at a low stage.

We had a fine company of these river-inspectors along, this trip. There were eight or ten; and there was abundance of room for them in our great pilot-house. Two or three of them wore polished silk hats, elaborate shirt-fronts, diamond breastpins, kid gloves, and patent-leather boots. They were choice in their English, and bore themselves with a dignity proper to men of solid means and prodigious reputation as pilots. The other were more or less loosely clad, and wore upon their heads tall felt cones that were suggestive of the days of the commonwealth.

I was a cipher in that august company, and felt subdued, not to say torpid. I was not even of sufficient consequence to assist at the wheel when it was necessary to put the tiller hard down in a hurry; the guest that stood nearest did that when occasion required—and this was pretty much all the time, because of the crookedness of the channel and the scant water. I stood in a corner; and the talk I listened to took the hope all out of me.

Meantime, the thing that was running in my mind was: "Now, if my ears hear aright, I have not only to get the names of all the towns and islands and bends, and so on, by heart, but I must even get up a warm personal acquaintance with every old snag and one-limbed cotton-wood and obscene wood-pile that ornaments the banks of this river for twelve hundred miles; and more than that, I must actually know where these things are in the dark, unless these guests are gifted with eyes that can pierce through two miles of solid blackness; I wish the piloting business was in Jericho, and I had never thought of it."

At dusk Mr. B. tapped the big bell three times (the signal to land), and the captain emerged from his drawing-room in the forward end of the texas, and looked up inquiringly. Mr. B. said:

"We will lay up here all night, captain."

"Very well, sir."

That was all. The boat came to shore and was tied up for the night. It seemed to me a fine thing that the pilot could do as he pleased without asking so grand a captain's permission. I took my supper and went immediately to bed, discouraged by my day's observations and experiences. My late voyage's note-booking was but a confusion of meaningless names. It had tangled me all up in a knot every time I had looked at it in the daytime. I now hoped for respite in sleep; but no, it reveled all through my head till sunrise again, a frantic and tireless nightmare.

Next morning I felt pretty rusty and low-spirited. We went booming along, taking a good many chances, for we were anxious to "get out of the river" (as getting out to Cairo was called) before night should overtake us. But Mr. B.'s partner, the other pilot, presently grounded the boat, and we lost so much time getting her off that it was plain the darkness would overtake us a good long way above the mouth. This was a great misfortune, especially to certain of our visiting pilots, whose boats would have to wait for their return, no matter how long that might be. It sobered the pilot-house talk a good deal. Coming up-stream, pilots do not mind low water or any kind of darkness; nothing stopped them but fog. But down-stream work was different; a boat was too nearly helpless, with a stiff current pushing behind her; so it was not customary to run down-stream at night in low water.

There seemed to be one small hope, however; if we could get through the intricate and dangerous Hat Island crossing before night, we could venture the rest, for we would have plainer sailing and better water. But it would be insanity to attempt Hat Island at night. So there was a deal of looking at watches all the rest of the day, and a constant ciphering upon the speed we were making; Hat Island was the eternal subject; sometimes hope was high and sometimes we were delayed in a bad crossing, and down it went again. For hours all hands lay under the burden of this suppressed excitement; it was even communicated to me, and I got to feeling so solicitous about Hat Island, and under such an awful pressure of responsibility, that I wished I might have five minutes on shore to draw a good, full, relieving breath, and start over again. We were standing no regular watches. Each of our pilots ran such portions of the river as he had run when coming up-stream, because of his greater familiarity with it; but both remained in the pilot house constantly.

An hour before sunset, Mr. B. took the wheel and Mr. W. stepped aside. For the next thirty minutes every man held his watch in his hand and was restless, silent and uneasy. At last somebody said, with a doomful sigh:

"Well, yonder's Hat Island—and we can't make it."

All the watches closed with a snap, everybody sighed and muttered something about its being "too bad, too bad—ah, if we could only have got here an hour sooner!" and the place was thick with the atmosphere of disappointment. Some started to go out, but loitered, hearing no bell-tap to land. The sun dipped behind the horizon, the boat went on. Inquiring looks passed from one guest to another; and one who had his hand on the door-knob, and had turned it, waited, then presently took away his hand and let the knob turn back again. We bore steadily down the bend. More looks were exchanged, and nods of surprised admiration—but no words. Insensibly the men drew together behind Mr. B. as the sky darkened and one or two dim stars came out. The dead silence and sense of waiting became oppressive. Mr. B. pulled the cord, and two deep, mellow notes from the big bell floated off on the night. Then a pause, and one more note was struck. The watchman's voice followed from the hurricane deck:

"Labboard lead, there! Stabboard lead!"

The cries of the leadsmen began to rise out of the distance, and were gruffly repeated by the word-passers on the hurricane deck.

"M-a-r-k three! M-a-r-k three! Quarter-less-three! Half twain! Quarter twain! M-a-r-k twain! Quarter-less"—

Mr. B. pulled two bell-ropes, and was answered by faint jinglings far below in the engine room, and our speed slackened. The steam began to whistle through the gauge-cocks. The cries of the leadsmen went on—and it is a weird sound, always, in the night. Every pilot in the lot was watching, now, with fixed eyes, and talking under his breath. Nobody was calm and easy but Mr. B. He would put his wheel down and stand on a spoke, and as the steamer swung into her (to me) utterly invisible marks—for we seemed to be in the midst of a wide and gloomy sea—he would meet and fasten her there. Talk was going on, now, in low voices:

"There; she's over the first reef all right!"

After a pause, another subdued voice:

"Her stern's coming down just exactly right, by George! Now she's in the marks; over she goes!"

Somebody else muttered:

"Oh, it was done beautiful—beautiful!"

Now the engines were stopped altogether, and we drifted with the current. Not that I could see the boat drift, for I could not, the stars being all gone by this time. Presently I discovered a blacker gloom than that which surrounded us. It was the head of the island. We were closing right down upon it. We entered its deeper shadow, and so imminent seemed the peril that I was likely to suffocate; and I had the strongest impulse to do something, anything, to save the vessel. But still Mr. B. stood by his wheel, silent, intent as a cat, and all the pilots stood shoulder to shoulder at his back.

"She'll not make it!" somebody whispered.

The water grew shoaler and shoaler by the leadsmen's cries, till it was down to—

"Eight-and-a-half! E-i-g-h-t feet! E-i-g-h-t feet! Seven-and"—

Mr. B. said warningly through his speaking tube to the engineer:

"Stand by, now!"

"Aye-aye, sir."

"Seven-and-a-half! Seven feet Six-and"—

We touched bottom! Instantly Mr. B. set a lot of bells ringing, shouted through the tube, "Now let her have it—every ounce you've got!" then to his partner, "Put her hard down! snatch her! snatch her!" The boat rasped and ground her way through the sand, hung upon the apex of disaster a single tremendous instant, and then over she went!

There was no more trouble after that. Mr. B. was a hero that night; and it was some little time, too, before his exploit ceased to be talked about by river men.

Fully to realize the marvelous precision reqnired in laying the great steamer in her marks in that murky waste of water, one should know that not only must she pick her intricate way through snags and blind reefs, and then shave the head of the island so closely as to brush the overhanging foliage with her stern, but at one place she must pass almost within arm's reach of a sunken and invisible wreck that would snatch the hull timbers from under her if she should strike it, and destroy a quarter of a million dollars' worth of steamboat and cargo in five minutes, and maybe a hundred and fifty human lives into the bargain.

The last remark I heard that night was a compliment to Mr. B., uttered in soliloquy and with unction by one of our guests. He said:

"By the shadow of death, but he's a lightning pilot!"

Rabies.

Though the sight of a dog almost always changes the passive state of hydrophobia in any animal to the active, raging condition, there is one recorded fact which points to the probability that an animal afflicted with this disease is thrown into violent state at sight of an individual belonging to the particular species from which the poison was received. A horse inoculated with rabies obtained from a sheep, and exhibiting the most terrible symptoms of the malady, showed no disquietude whatever at sight of a dog. When one was thrown to him he pushed it away with his nose; a sheep being placed in the same enclosure, he became frantic, and in a dreadful paroxysm of rage he seized it and killed it with one movement of his powerful jaws. This case is in direct opposition to the usual course of things, for animals suffering from rabies have, in all other known instances, been excited to madness whenever a dog showed himself. It may be that the constancy of this phenomenon is due only to the fact that the inoculation is almost always inflicted by a dog.

To a Science.

Advertising is fast being reduced to a science in Paris, and some of the methods used by tradesmen to direct attention to their wares are worthy the study of Barnum himself. The latest dodge recorded throws rhinoceros fights and lion hunts far in the shade. You are quietly walking along the Boulevard, pensively meditating on life and your mother-in-law, when suddenly you are astonished by a kick from behind. You turn, and meet the impertinent gaze of a stranger. If you are a "man of honor," and most Frenchmen are, you at once demand satisfaction. "Certainly," says the assailant, bowing coolly. "Your card, sir," you say, while your eyes burn with rage. "Here it is, sir," he responds, handing you a pasteboard. You look at the card and are surprised to read something like this: "The largest stock of winter clothes can be seen at No. — ——— street."

HEAVY RIFLED ARTILLERY.

The President of the United States Discusses the Matter.

The President sent the following message to Congress:

In my annual message of December 1, 1873, while inviting general attention to all the recommendations made by the Secretary of War, your special attention was invited to the importance of preparation for war in the armament of our seacoast defences. Proper armament is of vastly more importance than fortifications. The latter can be supplied very speedily for temporary purposes when needed. The former cannot. These views gain increased strength and pertinence as the years roll by.

I have now again the honor to call special attention to the condition of the armament of our fortifications and the absolute necessity for immediate provision by Congress for the procurement of heavy cannon. The large expenditures required to supply the number of guns for our ports is the strongest argument that can be adduced for a liberal annual appropriation for their gradual accumulation. In time of war such preparations cannot be made. Cannon cannot be purchased in open market nor manufactured at short notice. They must be the product of years of experienced labor.

I herewith inclose copies of a report of the chief of ordnance and of a board of ordnance officers, on the trial of an eight-inch rifle converted from a ten-inch smooth-bore, which shows very conclusively an economical means of utilizing these useless smooth-bores and making them into eight-inch rifles, capable of piercing seven inches of iron. The 1,294 ten-inch Rodman guns should, in my opinion, be so utilized, and the appropriation requested by the chief of ordnance of $250,000 to commence these conversions is earnestly recommended. While convinced of the economy and necessity of these conversions the determination of the best and most economical method of providing guns of still larger caliber should no longer be delayed. The experience of other nations, based on the new conditions of defense, brought prominently forward by the introduction of iron-clads into every navy afloat, demands heavier metal and rifle guns of not less than twelve inches in caliber. These enormous masses hurling a shot of seven hundred pounds, can alone meet many of the requirements of the national defenses. They must be provided, and experiments on a large scale can alone give the data necessary for the determination of the question. A suitable proving ground, with all the facilities and conveniences referred to by the chief of ordnance, with a liberal annual appropriation, is an undoubted necessity. The guns now ready for trial cannot be experimented with without funds, and the estimate of $250,000 for the purpose is deemed reasonable and is strongly recommended. The constant appeals for legislation on the "armament of fortifications" ought no longer to be disregarded if Congress desires, in peace, to prepare the important material without which future wars must inevitably lead to disaster. This subject is submitted with the hope that the consideration it deserves may be given it at the present session.

Whipping State Prison Convicts.

The prisoners of Jefferson City, Mo., who were engaged in the revolt there were whipped the next night. A correspondent who was present describes the whipping as follows:

Here comes a Caucasian, a young fellow with a good face, a firm step, and an erect carriage, though without bravado. He has cast off his shirt coolly and extends his hands to be bound up, gracefully yielding to the hoist which almost takes him off his feet. He would like to see Mr. Bradbury. When Bradbury comes he pleads "not guilty" to the charge of having participated in the revolt and says that when the alarm spread in his shop he went down to the old cell, where his cell was, so as to retire; but finding the first door locked, went toward a second. The guard is appealed to and confirms the statement; and "Ed. Brown" marches off, the happiest man in Jefferson City.

James Shea comes up—an intelligent and fine-looking young fellow of less than twenty-three—and takes his punishment with bravely-suppressed moans of anguish, until eighteen blows are measured out. It is curious to mark the blows, how Bradbury tries now to plow up too much space, but to plow deep. The long red lines deepen and darken, widen and lengthen; then becomes clotted; to-morrow they will be blue. "Eighteen blows; take him down, if he is ready." "Oh, yes, sir, I am ready, but I have been imposed upon by these men," said the prisoner, pointing to the guards. "Imposed upon, have you?" says Bradbury; "string him up again." The deed is done. The already quivering flesh is made to quiver again, and the teeth are gritted together tighter and tighter, though the moans caused by the scorching rawhide cannot help coming, and the face pales to a deeper pallor, and the eyes—oh! the look of despair and anguished suffering that looks up at the stone walls in unutterable desolation!

Mike Malloy, low-browed, hard, and evil, proves himself cowardly. As Bradbury raises the lash he begins a whine, which, when the lash descends, heightens into a howl—the cry of a wild beast, a cry of agony, unrestrained by the feelings of pride that agitate most men and most convicts. "I would rather be with my mother," he piteously whines between the blows. Bradbury coolly says, "I suppose you would."

Other prisoners are whipped, but time cannot be spent on all. The braggadocio leader in the revolt disgraces his humanity when it comes to a little suffering. The brave, patient follower faints before a cry of pain shows how the blows have sunk into flesh and into the sensitive covering of his soul. Some come up dauntless, some with trembling—all depart with a look out of their eyes that betokens a desire for eternal revenge.

Spring Calicoes.

Bargains in light calicoes, says a fashion journal, are offered to those who are content with the pretty patterns of last year, as merchants have filled their counters with their present stock hoping to sell before new goods arrive. Enticing bargains are shown in delicate designs, like those first used in cambric, for twelve and a half cents per yard. These are white grounds with bars of color or else waved stripes, spots, crescents and dashes. Stripes on white grounds prevail, or else there are repetitions of the mottled stripes of last season, with alternate gray and blue, gray and rose, or else gray and violet. These copy the colors and designs of French cambrics, and are sold as low as $1 for twelve yards; but purchasers will do well to test their colors before buying, as many that look secure will fade, and give as little satisfaction as they did last summer. The dark blue and brown cambrics of last year also reappear. These usually have white figures, rosebuds, bars, blocks, Greek square, and zigzag lines. The plaited waist, with belt and basque over the hips, will be worn in these fabrics when spring returns. A single skirt with a flounce is sufficient for morning dresses, but the pretty suits of these wash goods, to be worn in the street, will have long aprons and deep round overskirts.

ARISTOCRATIC SMUGGLERS.

How the Fashionable Ladies of Our Large Cities Obtain their Elegant Robes.

Mademoiselle Leonie Jouvin, the Paris dressmaker sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay $2,000, says the New York *Sun*, occupies rooms in the north wing of Ludlow street jail. She receives almost every comfort and attention that money can command. She is waited upon by Mlle. Palmeyre, who accompanied her from Paris to assist her in dressmaking. The expenses of the two are borne by some of her Murray Hill patrons. Their only interest in her is the fear that she may tell of their transactions with her. To have their rivals in fashion learn that the elegant robes which they have been wearing were smuggled would be a mortification too great to endure, and their payment of Mlle. Jouvin's bills is the price they pay for her silence.

The fair smuggler is about thirty-five years old, and has all the graces and vivacity of a Frenchwoman. She is visited in the jail by an Italian gentleman, to whom she is engaged to be married. The ceremony was to have been performed about New Year's.

Mlle. Jouvin is the first woman ever tried for smuggling. The revenue authorities know of two trips that she has made, and they suspect her of others. On one of her trips in the Ville de Paris she had five great trunks with her. One of them was addressed to the wife of a Broadway artist, and was filled with newly made-up apparel worth over $1,700, gold. This was separated from the others during the unloading from the steamer, and was seized by Inspector Williams of the surveyor's staff and other officers.

They did not know at the time that it was brought by Mademoiselle Jouvin, as she did not come forward to claim it. When they looked into the other trunks she told them that they contained costumes for the Aimee opera bouffe troupe at the Lyceum Theater. She exhibited a paper which she said was a contract for her engagement in the troupe. It was dated Paris, and ostensibly signed by Mr. Chizzola, the manager of the theater. Believing her representations to be true, the officer permitted her to take away the trunks free of duty, but the next day they learned that she was unknown to Madamoiselle Aimee, and that the contract she had shown was a forgery. They went to a suite of rooms rented by her, and there the inspector seized the four trunks and some papers relating to her business. There was another trunk which the inmates of the house say the officers left behind, and which a friend of hers subsequently took away.

The solicitude of the Custom-House detectives ended with the capture of Mademoiselle Jouvin's goods, and nothing more would have been heard of the case but for District Attorney Bliss. When he received the official report of the seizure, he judged that the smuggling was too flagrant to go unpunished. His action in causing the arrest of Mademoiselle Jouvin incensed the customs officers, as they feared that it would put a stop to genteel smuggling, a source of revenue to them. They tried in every way to conceal the facts. The appraisement of the goods was made with closed doors, in the presence only of the seizing officers and the examiners. Each trunk contained a lady's complete outfit, dress, cloak, bonnet and all, ready for wear. They were valued at $5,755.90 in gold. The counsel for Mademoiselle Jouvin sought to have the goods bonded, so that the ladies for whom the goods were made might get them to wear on New Year's day and at the Charity ball.

Some of these ladies are of families that pride themselves on their Knickerbocker ancestry. The husband of one is a distinguished lawyer, another is a Congressman, a third is a millionaire banker, one is a representative of a family prominent in New Jersey history, one is a rich railroad manager and Union Club man, one is a gentleman whose name is conspicuously linked with science, one is an auctioneer who has an important government trust, and one is a South street merchant. The unmarried ladies, whose names appear on the list, are prominent in society. One of the ladies bought from Mademoiselle Jouvin the *trousseau* in which she was married last spring. There was no duty paid on it.

Basque and Apron.

A very dressy basque shown in the fashion journals is modeled after the double-pointed front basque that Worth is using this season for ladies' dresses. The front has but one dart, the side bodies are gracefully curved, and the garment is buttoned down the front. A pretty collor is added, and extends down the front for trimming; a boa of gros grain ribbon is behind, and the edge of the garment is very simply trimmed. The sleeves have a plaiting turned each way, and a bias piped band. The pretty little apron overskirt is one of the most graceful and fashionable shapes. It is quite long in front, rounds upward on the sides, and has fanciful revers behind; sometimes this revers is omitted, the back is drawn closely together, and covered by drooping sash loops. The skirt pattern of the plaited waist suit will serve with this dress, and is trimmed with three lapped gathered ruffles cut bias. The handsomest materials are now being made up by this model. In these days of extravagance it is not unusual to see girls of ten or twelve years dressed in black or blue velvet made by this design and bordered with chinchilla fur, or else the basque and apron are of camel's hair, with the sleeves and skirt of velvet or of silk of the same shade. Mothers who prefer to retain something of girlish simplicity in their daughters' attire select the soft cashmeres and the plaid serge and camel's hair for such dresses. As we have before said, dark, grave, quiet colors are as stylish for children as for ladies, and the plaids used now are not the clan tartans of many brilliant hues, but invisible plaids of two or three shades of dark brown or gray. The only real Scotch plaid used is the Forty-second Highland plaid, of mingled blue and green, and of this small bars are chosen.

Our Production of Noble Metals.

The New York Assay Office furnishes some very interesting statistics in regard to the production of gold and silver. Thirty million dollars gold (bullion) were operated upon in the last eighteen months, and $7,500,000 silver. The shipments of silver from New York to Philadelphia amount to several tons a month. Last year there passed through the laboratory forty tons of gold, worth $20,000,000, as a ton, or 2,000 pounds of gold, is 32,000 ounces, which at $16 per ounce would be about $500,000 per ton of gold. Most silver carries gold, and the presence of gold is especially noticed in the silver ores of Utah and Nevada. The Assay Office does not receive crude ores of any kind—only bullion, which signifies either coin or bars. Many of the jewelers send samples of their goods to the Assay Office in order to test their value. A few days ago a magnificent golden chalice from a Mexican convent was thrown into the crucible, and old family plate frequently meets the same fate. During the last twenty years gold bars to the amount of over $219,000,000 and silver bars to the amount of $15,000,000 were manufactured in the New York Assay Office.

UNITED STATES FINANCES.

What is to be Done—Taxes and Duties—The Whisky Question.

The question before the U. S. Ways and Means Committee as to how the increased resources necessary to meet the expenses of the government are to be obtained, a Washington dispatch says, is a most difficult one, and although the present dilemma must have been foreseen as long ago as before the Presidential election by some of the better informed of the majority in Congress, it does not seem to be any nearer a solution than it was a year ago. It is admitted on all hands that a largely augmented revenue is essential; that the expenses of the government, the payment of interest on the public debt, etc., will require, in addition to the present income, from $30,000,000 to $45,000,000, the two amounts being the minimum and maximum of the estimates. How this sum is to be obtained without leading the public to an understanding of the trickery of the administration when it proclaimed, just before the Presidential election, the reduction of the debt and the decrease of taxation, and promised speedy and still greater reductions, is a question which cannot longer be postponed.

The treasury is already in a low state, and unless a greater income is secured its obligations must go to protest within a year. The tax on tea and coffee was removed, the ten per cent. horizontal reduction made, and other duties cut down, and now it is found that these sources of revenue are required, and a handsome sum in addition. It is now proposed to return these taxes, but the objection is made that such a course will increase the cost of tea and coffee and other articles embraced in the list, and this will make the proposition unpopular with the people. Hotel proprietors and other large consumers, and even private families, are already laying in large stocks of these articles, against the contingency of an increase, which all believe is sure to come. An increase in the tax on whisky of ten cents per gallon, in accordance with the recommendations in the President's message and the Secretary of the Treasury's report, has also been considered by the Ways and Means Committee, but the members are very greatly divided on the subject, and it is impossible to say what will be done. In view of the President's course the dealers in whisky have begun to lock it up, besides running the distilleries night and day to increase the supply.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, who represents the largest whisky district in the country, and whose constituents are interested in little else, is very strongly opposed to the increase in the tax to eighty cents per gallon. He gives many reasons for his opposition, and says that if the opinions of Representatives Sayler and Banning of Cincinnati, whose districts are also largely interested in whisky, could be obtained, they would coincide with his. Mr. Beck says that the yearly production of distilled spirits is about 80,000,000 gallons. The stock on hand, he thinks, is about equal to a half year's supply, or 40,000,000 gallons. He says there can be no doubt that the effect of increasing the tax ten cents a gallon will be to stimulate the production before the law is passed to the extent that there will be 60,000,000 gallons on hand when the law goes into effect.

"The effect of this," said Mr. Beck, "can be seen at once. It would put $6,000,000 in the pockets of private jobbers. Besides, it would not help the government, at least for the present, when the money is most needed. Of course the production at eighty cents a gallon would cease, and no more whisky would be made until the stock on hand, which paid only seventy cents, was exhausted. So you may readily see," said Mr. Beck, "that not only the government would not realize anything from the increase, but that it would lose, for the first year at least."

When asked if the stock already on hand might not be taxed he ridiculed the suggestion, and said that such a proposition would not receive a vote in the House. He thought it possible that the jobbers might come to Washington and press for an increase, but that if it was proposed to tax the stock on hand it would bring to Washington all of his own and Sayler's constituents, howling with rage; a thing he deprecated most earnestly.

Signing the Pledge.

When in Congress Tom Marshall was subject to terrible "sprees." In 1842, after one of his fearful debauches, he became alarmed for himself, and related in a temperance speech the incident of signing a temperance pledge as follows:

I went into the House in the morning, before the Speaker had "called to order," and going up to one of my colleagues said to him: "I must sign a temperance pledge." My colleague replied: "I do not know anything about temperance pledges; but if any man in this House does it is Briggs, of Massachusetts, who is over there in his seat." I remarked: "I know Mr. Briggs, but am not intimately acquainted with him; he is from a cold clime, and I think the cold in clime are cold in blood." But I went over to the seat of Mr. Briggs. He was writing. I said to him: "I want to sign a temperance pledge." Knowing as he did my habits, he thought I was quizzing him, as I thought by his expression when he looked up at me. "But," I said in an earnest manner, "I must sign the pledge, or I am lost.' Mr. Briggs took his pen, wrote a pledge, and I signed it, and said: "I feel better now." After I had put my name to the pledge, I noticed that when Mr. Briggs turned his face to mine again the large blue eyes of the Yankee from a cold clime were filled with tears.

A correspondent says he has heard the late Governor Briggs speak of this signing of the pledge by Mr. Marshall, and how it affected him, and how he rejoiced that one endowed with so many gifts should be saved from a drunkard's fate.

Fashion's Exactions.

Says a Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*: Just think of the numerous costumes required by women in position who must live open to the public gaze and criticism year after year. Let me just enumerate the various dresses worn last week by Mrs. Fish as an illustration. Monday she was out in elegantly embroidered calling costume of plum-colored silk; Tuesday she chaperoned her daughter to Miss Woodhull's charming lunch in a dress of rich black silk; Wednesday she received her callers in a navy-blue silk, piped with turquoise blue, with point lace collarette and sleeves, and diamonds for ornament; Wednesday evening, at the Bachelors' German, she wore a regal black velvet; Thursday evening, at the Ross-Ray party, in wine-colored satin; Friday evening, at her own reception, a pale green satin, trimmed with exquisitely fine flounces of black thread lace. And this is only a list for one week. Parties are coming in thick succession.

I ask one little boon
Of the New Year;
May I though all its days
Carry some cheer
To those who sit in gloom,
Weeping for loss;
To hearts that slowly break
Under a cross.

"A MOTHER OF CRIMINALS."

What it Cost to Let a Poor Girl go Her own Road to Destruction.

Few persons, says an exchange, except those who study criminal science, consider how much each criminal costs the community, and how immensely cheaper prevention is than punishment. We have already alluded to the very striking facts in regard to the pauper child Margaret, "the mother of criminals," which facts and figures are to be presented in a careful statistical report to the Legislature by the New York Prison Association. These figures have already attracted much attention throughout the country. The analogous facts mentioned by a cotemporary journal in an up-river county are, in fact, only portions of the bequest of the unfortunate Margaret to her country. A genealogical tree of this pauper child's descendants is in preparation. One can feebly imagine it. Where other family records tell of here an ancestor, devoting himself to religion or humanity, there one whose name appears on his country's roll of honor, there a scholar, or soldier, or statesman; there a woman in private life, whose name, unknown to fame, is blessed by hundreds who have felt her example; there a mother of heroes or saints: this remarkable genealogy would branch out into lines of thieves and vagabonds—here a burglar known terribly to his neighborhood, there a petty thief, there a pauper, there a murderer, now and then a woman whose name goes down in almshouse records as the mother of prostitutes and paupers; a genealogy of misery and crime; a family tree whose branches are lines of criminals, ending as drunkards, lunatics, and idots—a progeny of curses and evils.

The Bible prediction of visiting the sins of the fathers on "the third and fourth generation" is true in science, for seldom does a depraved line last beyond the third generation. Crime destroys or weakens. Morel, in his celebrated "*Histoire des Degenerecences*," shows that the third or at most fourth generation of criminal and vicious persons end in extreme cretinism or idiocy. In this extraordinary family on the upper Hudson, intermarriage with more vigorous ruffians and country air strengthened the corrupt stock, and brought its poisoned line down to the present year, as the Kingston *Journal* pointed out. Country life, it should be remembered, always preserves a criminal family much longer than city life. A city breaks up lines of criminals and vagrants. The incessant movement of a city population separates parents and children. There are more preserving and reforming agencies at work in a large town. The best quality of village life, the personal independence of working people, keeps a bad family from good influences. There is, too, in every county a nursery of crime and seminary of vagabondism—we mean the county poor-house, with its old ruffians and young children intermingled.

Eighty-five years ago, the authorities of this county on the upper Hudson knew of a little neglected waif floating about through the villages and towns. Had some benevolent overseer of the poor or philanthropic supervisor thought it suitable, the child could, for a few dollars' expense, have been placed in some honest farmer's family, provided with schooling, and would have grown up—as thousands similarly cared for have done—and been a mother of honest men and virtuous women. Instead of this, she was left to grow up on the lanes and roads, sometimes fed by the kind-hearted, sometimes sheltered with a wicked gang of older vagabonds in the county poor-house. She fell, of course, as by a law of nature, into criminal courses; and this career, it should be remembered, in a rural community does not mean an unrestrained life and early death, as in the city, but a life of comparative health, as an outcast, and a progeny, more or less vigorous, of similar characters.

These children, as they grew up, drifted naturally back to the poor-house, and resorted to crime or vagrancy for a living. Some of the bolder took to more violent crimes; others were petty thieves; others tramps; others prostitutes, and again as the line extended, and criminal qualities were intensified, many became drunkards, lunatics, and idiots. The unhappy Margaret had two sisters like unto her, and equally neglected. The descendants, mainly from Margaret, however, now number six hundred and twenty-three criminals, paupers, and prostitutes. We do not hear of any virtuous members of the line, but there may be such, unknown to those engaged in investigating this extraordinary genealogy, or who have not been mentioned.

Now an interesting inquiry would be, what Margaret and her line have cost this country. We hear of one generation, in which, out of seventeen children, nine served an aggregate term of fifty years in the State prisons for high crimes. The average annual cost of these prisoners was probably two hundred dollars. This would make a single generation cost the public ten thousand dollars in prison expenses. But all these convicts destroyed or appropriated, besides, a considerable amount of property. Then, their brothers and sisters were constantly in the almshouse or the county jail. It is but an estimate, yet twenty thousand dollars would seem a small estimate for the expense of that one group to the county. But, besides these seventeen, we are to consider how much the other six hundred have cost, or are costing, the public. The Kingston *Journal* informs us of a number of the line who are still chargeable on the county or State. To estimate that the descendants of the pauper girl have cost that county one hundred thousand dollars would certainly not be an exaggeration. And, beyond this, what annoyance have they inflicted on the whole neighborhood; what loss of property; what temptation have they caused to the children of the virtuous? And yet a judicious expense of ten dollars, eighty-five years ago, would have saved it all.

A Loaded Gun in the House.

The Adair county (Iowa) *Reporter* gives an account of a singular accident which occurred in Lincoln township, in that county: The family were seated at the dinner table.

THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ,..... Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Feb. 18, 1875.

TERMS.—$2 per year, in advance, 2,50 when not paid in advance.

Advertisements 20c per line for three insertions, and for 6 and 12 months by special contract.

Tuesday's election returns, so far as received, will be found on next page.

C. W. Jones, democrat, has been elected U. S. Senator from Florida. This is another democratic gain.

Do not spit in an old lady's face nor slap her on both cheeks. Anthony Price did this for Cath. Friesse, of Baltimore, and the jury brought in a verdict for her for $2,000 damages. She might stand another ear-boxing for that price.

Mr. Dawes is engaged in putting the tariff bill in shape. It increases the tax on whisky thirty cents a gallon; sugar at a small increase; abolishes the stamps on checks, but does not restore the duty on tea and coffee; repeals the ten per cent. reduction.

On last Saturday morning, 13, the thermometer was 32 degrees below zero in different parts of the state of New York. In some parts of Maine on the same morning, the thermometer stood 40 below and mercury congealed.

On the third-term question on Monday Mr. Speer, a Democrat, moved a resolution declaring that in the judgment of the house the election of a President for a third term is against the traditions of the republic; is in violation of the example of Washington, now sacred in itself, and would be hazardous alike for the liberties of the people and the free institutions of the country. It was voted down by the Radicals.

The two houses of congress, says the Patriot, have each passed a civil rights bill. The senate bill lies on the table of the house, and the house bill on the table of the senate. The latter bill is the same which has been published and commented upon frequently in the columns of the Patriot, with the clause making mixed schools compulsory stricken out. It provides for the enforcement by pains and penalties of the full and equal enjoyment on the part of negroes of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of hotels, railroads, steamboats, stage coaches and other public conveyances of travel, and also of theatres and other places of public amusement, etc., etc., subject only to such limitations and conditions as are now established by law. Exclusive cognizance of the violation of the law is given to federal courts.

The senate bill is different from the house bill in its subject matter, though not greatly divergent in its general scope. Both bills may yet fail, from the refusal of either house to pass the bill of the other or to arrange in conference the points of difference. In the house the civil rights bill had to be acted upon. It blocked the way to other legislation, and was disposed of in its order. The republican leaders may think it advisable to leave the civil rights legislation in this straddled shape, trusting to what they have done in each house separately to hold the negro vote, and putting upon the next congress the responsibility of its permanent defeat. A few days will determine their policy.

TAXATION.

"It becomes necessary to raise an increased public revenue by additional taxation. The national expenditure is very much greater, it appears, than the national income. In the case of a private individual, who was thus 'outrunning the constable,' the obvious remedial action would be to bring the outlay down within the limits of the income, and a general reduction of the whole establishment would be the obvious beginning." Thus starts out an editorial in Forney's Press, a warm Grant organ. It is a significant admission, and one that has poor comfort for the tax-ridden citizen in these hard times. The Grant administration is living far beyond its large income, and necessaries are to be taxed to raise something like an additional $40,000,000. Why not cut down the salaries,—Grant's not excepted—and lessen the number who are feeding and fattening at the public crib? Sugar is to have an additional tax; tea, tobacco, and whiskey, and other articles the same, because they will not practice economy at Washington. While the farmers are getting only starvation prices for their grain, this congress finds it necessary to put an additional tax on every "chaw" of tobacco he takes, on every cup of tea he drinks, and on every spoonful of sugar with which he sweetens it, but not a single effort to cut down the congressmen's big pay or lop off the president's doubled salary or lessen the horde of office holders.

REPORT IN PINCHBACK'S FAVOR.

Washington, February 8.—The Senate Committee on Elections reported late this afternoon in favor of admitting Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana on a prima facie case. The report is signed by only four of the nine members of the committee, and Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, very properly made the point of order that it was not the majority report of the committee. Mr. Morton said it was the majority of a quorum of seven members, and the presiding officer, Mr. Anthony, ruled it in order. The fact, however, is palpable to all that five of the nine members of the committee are opposed to Pinchback's admission. Mr. Morton has simply taken advantage of Mr. Carpenter's absence to force this partisan course on the Senate. The report recognizes the validity of the Kellogg usurpation, and is the first of a series of Radical measures which are to be forced through the Senate.

The New England Sovereigns of Industry are purchasing at least 10,000 barrels of flour per month, directly from mills owned by the grangers. The average saving is about $1,50 per barrel, or $15,000.

The President has decided to convene the Senate in extra session on the 4th of March to consider the provisions of the new Hawaiian treaty.

The joint committee of the Senate and House Republican caucus have agreed upon a measure to secure an increase of Federal power in the South. It provides that the President shall have the power to suspend the Habeas Corpus act in the South whenever in his judgment such a proceeding may be necessary.

It is alleged that the President's message on Arkansas affairs was written at the request of Boss Shepherd in behalf of Powell Clayton and the railroad bond-jobbers, whose schemes Governor Garland opposes.

THE RESULT.

The result of last Tuesday's election in this county, for a member of the House, offers food for reflection. Pennsvalley—the section that casts the democratic majority, and without whose vote no democrat ever was or can be elected in this county—has shown signs of faltering. The vote for our nominee, Mr. Alexander, is so far from what it should be, that it is time to halt and look for the cause of it among Pennsvalley democrats who never before, not even in the days of know-nothingism, were known to falter, although there were occasions when our people felt as though they had not been fairly dealt with in the making of nominations and on account of impositions practiced by politicians on the Bellefonte side. Always true, save last Tuesday, to the nomination, — the causes and charges against our nominee, upon which democrats justify their action, it is useless for us to refer to now, rather prefering to leave this unpleasant matter to the voters themselves, much deploring the loss of a democratic member as we fear.

Mr. Alexander sustains an enviable character for uprightness, and his nomination was fairly made and thus he was entitled to the vote of every democrat—but unfortunately for him, his nomination was attributed to the work of a few men whose support every democratic candidate in the future will find it a burden when it comes to the polls. Wm. K. Alexander, of course, was not to blame for this, and the sins of others (friends) fell upon his shoulders to show the disfavor in which the latter stand with the mass of the democracy, and this, with exaggerated reports used against him, produced the much to be regretted result.

We are sorry for Mr. Alexander's defeat. We loose a member whose vote may be needed, and a radical will be counted against us instead. It is time for democrats who have the good of the party at heart, to turn their attention to the danger ahead and to the real causes that are producing a discontent among the rank and file which will prove fatal to our organization in this county, if the ulcer be not removed, and with which irritating cause there seems little prospect for that harmony so essential to success.

THE LAST ABYSS—A CORRUPTION FUND OF ELEVEN MILLIONS.

We present in another page, says the Sun, some documents and extracts from documents which shed a broad glare of light on the mysteries of Congressional legislation and the methods of the railway lobbies. They show that the long series of frightful exposures which stain the current history of American politics—Credit Mobilier, San Domingo, the Washington Ring, Pacific Mail—have only touched the surface of the hideous mass of corruptions which fester in and around Congress, pervading the whole atmosphere of the capital and polluting the country. They show that the ruling party is steeped and sodden in venality, rotten all through, and perishing of internal putrefaction.

The San Domingo investigation exhibited the President as the avowed chieftain of a huge Ring, whose rapacity would be satisfied with nothing less than the spoils of a tropical island. The Credit Mobilier revealed the chief officers of the two Houses, the chairmen of the principal committees, and the trusted party leaders in and out of Congress, basely prostituting themselves for a few hundreds. The Washington Ring included the Chief Magistrate of the nation, together with the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and a few humbler members, in conspiracy with a gang of wretched thieves to plunder the people of the District and the Treasury of the United States. The Pacific Mail shows the lobby swarming with greedy agents and rustling with greenbacks, counted out in immense piles; and now comes this long-hidden, nameless, monstrous crime of another continental railway to shock and shame us again.

If the documents we begin to print this morning do not startle the country like an explosion in the night, we may safely conclude that the moral sense is dead in the public breast, and the experiment of republican institutions near its final catastrophe. We offer here no synopsis of these extraordinary papers, and record none of the reflections which they provoke. We prefer that every citizen should read for himself and draw his own conclusions. We are sure that no honest man will rise from the perusal of this shameful page, torn from the secret history of Congress and the lobby, without an impulse to seize the scourge and drive the thieves from power.

The official records of this company and the correspondence of the parties concerned prove that about eleven millions of its securities were gravely and coolly set aside to form an enormous corruption fund whereby to purchase legislation, and were used as such. As an indication of the morals and methods prevailing at Washington, it is the most stupendous fact thus far developed.

Let the people understand and ponder the facts as they are set forth.

The result of Tuesday's election shows that the respectable portion of the democracy on the other side of the county, sympathized with their brethern on this side. We always believed that the conduct of certain desperate politicians and their doings did not have the approbation of the honest democrats on that side of the county, some of whom are of the purest and best men in the party. Now let the voice of the honest, sober, thinking rank and file be respected—they intend to be trifled with no longer.

Last Tuesday's result is a rebuke of those in the recent convention who led off for the "winning party" and called out the disgraceful closing scene to the disgust of the Pennsvalley delegates, whose decency led them to withdraw from it—and Tuesday's vote sustains the delegates who retired.

CRISIS IN FRANCE.

London, February 13.—A special dispatch to the Echo from Paris says the greatest uneasiness prevails in that city in consequence of the political situation. The crisis is graver than ever. The chamber cannot make a constitution, and will not dissolve. President MacMahon wou'd have resigned if the senate bill had been passed as amended. The Bonapartists gain greatly by these complications. The republicans will make no further concessions.

It is reported here that Mr. Enos Benfer of Centreville, Snyder Co., was frozen to death on Tuesday of last week, while hauling lumber from the mountains in the north-western part of this county to that place.

The Spanish Government has issued a decree calling out 70,000 men for military service, 10,000 of whom are to be sent to Cuba.

As we go to press Alexander seems to be elected by about 60. Hope so.

RAPINE, BLOOD AND FIRE.

The card of the leading colored individuals, to which we called attention yesterday, is likely to stir up a decided feeling throughout the country. The N. Y. Tribune referring to it says:

If this means anything it means that in the event of the failure of Congress to pass the Civil Rights bill, the colored people in the South would be justified in rising against the whites whom they are unable to defeat at the ballot-box and in avenging their wrongs by fire, sword, and giving free reins to the worst passions of man. It is at once a threat of vengeance and an invitation to violence. As a threat it will be of course utterly ineffective, for no member of Congress who is opposed to the Civil Rights bill would be thus brought to its support. As an invitation to incendiarism, murder and rapine, it is entirely within the range of probability that it will fall upon ears too eager for such advice, and influence minds too willing to carry it into execution. The mass of the colored people in the rural districts of the South are ignorant. Their devotion to party is more binding upon their consciences than their religion. All accounts agree that they follow their political leaders blindly and to any extent. To such men the words we have quoted will be read in cabin, church and league-hall, where the utterances of Douglass and Langston, or Pinchback and Rapier, are as law and gospel. The argument is as plain as language can make it; if the Civil Rights bill is not passed, only three roads are open to their race: a hypocritical neutrality between the existing parties, an alliance with the Democrats, or the assertion of their rights by the worst kind of revolution. The first and second roads are condemned; the third is dwelt upon with no word of objection, and the address closes with an appeal for legislation to avert this catastrophe.

DOES PROTECTION PROTECT!

The following is from the highest Republican authority in the country, the Chicago Tribune.

We have received some circulars from the "Anti-Crisis League" of Philadelphia. Very noteworthy things they are. The A. C. League declares that our foreign debt, owed by the nation, the States, corporations, etc., is somewhere between $1,200,000,000 and $2,000,000,000. The interest on this debt is alleged to be from $72,000,000 to $120,000,000. We must, therefore, export this amount of specie every year to pay interest alone. Nor is this all. We have "bought, annually, during the last eleven years, on an average, $100,000,000 worth more merchandise than we sold." This surplus must be paid for with gold. There is a necessary demand," says the Anti-Crisis circular "for from $172,000,000 to $220,000,000, with an annual production of only about $60,000,000 of coin and bullion."

Our annual product of specie is somewhat greater than the figures given, but the difference does not affect the substantial accuracy of the argument. The "Anti-Crisis League" is quite right. During eleven years, that is, during the time since a high tariff got into full operation, we have been steadily piling up our foreign debt, until now our interest payments to Europe far exceed our annual product of specie. Pennsylvania has had the tariff raised nearly a dozen times since 1861. Her boasted theory of "Protection" has had a fair and a long trial. Now comes the confession from Philadelphia, the headquarters of "Protection," that while the tariff, which was to make us rich and independent of all other nations, has been in existence, our dependence on foreign nations has constantly increased! What, indeed, has the high tariff done for Pennsylvania? Her furnaces are blown out, her factories are idle, her mines are abandoned; Tom Scott escapes, in his printed plea for a subsidy, that he ordered iron from a number of Pennsylvania works simply to give them a chance to employ their men; and the whole State groans and wails over the depression of her business and prays the National Government for help. Let the condition of things in Pennsylvania to-day answer the question, "Does Protection protect?"

Butler seeing that things are becoming desperate with his party, is for resorting to desperate means to save it. He is reported as saying, privately to a friend, that in his judgment the only way for the republican party to succeed in the future is to show a bold front and act as though it was an army in line of war, by filling up its ranks with new recruits and stop desertion by shooting deserters, metaphorically, of course. He would order the liberal republicans to fall into the party line or leave the camp and join the enemy. Vice President Wilson and General Butler, therefore, do not agree as to the policy to pursue.

SENATOR ANDREW JOHNSON.

The Ex-President's Reception And Speech in Memphis, Tenn.

Memphis, February 7.—Ex-President Johnson, United States Senator elect, arrived here to-day, and was met at the depot by several thousand persons. When he appeared on the platform he was met with deafening shouts of welcome. Mr. Johnson responded in a speech of half an hour's duration. He said the people of the South must lay aside sectionalism, and that the times demanded of the Democratic party that it should nationalize itself, and become the party not of this or that section, but of the whole country. It was also time, he said, for the people of the South to begin to make proper distinction between the Government and the administration of the Government. Let the South and the whole country stand up for the Government as made by the Constitution, combine with patriots of all sections to turn out of power the corrupt men by whom it is now administered for selfish and base purposes. Let us stand around one common altar, laying aside all party politics and bickerings, join hand, with uplifted faces to Heaven, in defence of constitutional liberty, for equal rights to all, irrespective of creed, nationality, politics, race or previous condition.

PUTTING ON MORE TAXES.

The Treasury of the United States, says the Sun, is getting out of money, and unless a new squeeze is made upon the pockets of the people, the Government will not be able to meet its obligations. This all comes from that compound of incompetency, extravagance, and downright public robbery which is known as Grantism.

It will not be easy for the people, already exhausted by taxation, to furnish the additional millions that are now wanted, but the taxes must be imposed nevertheless. Economy in the expenditures of the Government is not now to be expected. Instead of curtailing, it is much easier for Grant and his agents to pile on new taxes. They must run the machine at high pressure, no matter how hard it is for the masses of the country to furnish the money.

If people wish to be relieved from these outrageous and intolerable burdens, if they wish to see economy and moderate expenses once more prevailing in the Administration, they must turn out Grant and the corrupt and rascally set of office-holders that he has imposed upon the country.

INVESTIGATING THE TREASURY.

The Judiciary Committee, says the Pittsburg Post, of the House on the subject of investigating the accounts of the State Treasurer have submitted a report which declares that by law the power, and by inference the duty, of such investigations devolve upon the Auditor-General. In any aspect; the duty is one that requires in its discharge more than ordinary ability and discriminating application. That there have been abuses in the conduct of the Treasury during the past few years, admits of no reasonable sort of doubt, but the proper exposure and thorough correction of these manifest abuses, will be no easy undertaking. The books of the Treasury will no doubt show everything to be fair and square, but the investigation must go back of the books and the external accounts and take in the system itself upon which the finances of the State have been conducted.

This brings us back to a proposition made by us months ago, that in view of the onerous and responsible duties set forth in the report of the Judiciary Committee, the incoming Auditor should provide himself with the best clerical ability that is to be had in the State, for to properly investigate the conduct of the Treasury back to the date of Mr. Kemble's administration, will require the highest order of ability that is to be procured in the Commonwealth. The people of the State demand a thorough investigation of the affairs of the Treasury, especially during that period when the bonded indebtedness of the State was transformed, involving an immense sum of money that the books of the department, we fear, do not account for in any way whatever. Since that time millions of the State funds are said to have been improperly loaned, presumably for the individual benefit of some one. The amounts so loaned and the individual profits derived, it has been frequently charged, are not shown by the Treasurer's books, and the detection of these irregularities is what is proposed by the contemplated investigation.

It will require the highest order of clerical ability to conduct this much demanded investigation, something in which every man in the State is interested; hence, we renew our original proposition that Mr. Temple should provide himself with clerical ability adequate to meet all the requirements of the situation.

DISCORDANT POLITICAL ELEMENTS—PARTY LEGISLATION IN CONGRESS IMPOSSIBLE.

From Washington comes the information that the course of a number of republican members of the house in purposely staying away from the caucus on Tuesday night, till others who declared openly that they would not be bound by the action of a majority who were in attendance, establishes one fact conclusively—that there will be no party legislation this Congress. The caucus last night was not a full one, and there was an utter lack of harmony among those present. After a prolonged and exciting discussion, the bill to protect electors and prevent frauds at the elections in the Southern states, and allowing the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, at his discretion, was carried, but not without much opposition and against the strong protest of a number of prominent republicans. The bill agreed upon may pass the house by a small majority, but has little or no show of getting through the senate, where the democrats will insist upon debating at length all the points involved, which will be fatal to the measure, unless the republicans agree to allow some of the appropriation bills to fail, and this would necessitate an extra session of congress.

Washington, February 13.—The latest manaifestation of art connoisseurship in our capital has been the awarding of the Farragut statue to Vinnie Ream. General Sherman and Secretary Robeson (two gentlemen whose pursuits and tastes suggest to any candid observer the highest artistic judgment) and Mrs. Farragut composed the committee who awarded to this sprightly young lady the very important work. The cost of this prospective statue is either $10,000 or $13,000; its site I knew not. Possibly Robeson may take it as a figure for one of the monitors. Once upon a time Miss Ream was invited to model at a fair, some mechanics' or industrial fair in New York, I believe; so she went on, and was one of the most interesting features of the exhibition. Among the multitude who gathered daily around the little curly-haired girl to see features and garments grow under her deft fingers, two ladies happened along one morning and stood to see. They stared at her in that unsymphathetic way women have for each other, and at last one spoke. Now, it happened that a gentleman of honest, chivalric spirit, who had watched the young artist narrowly, stood close by, and was indignant at the injustice of the remarks that reached him. "Do you believe it is her own?" he heard one of them say. The other sneered, "How absurd! of course not." Said she, "I've heard some people say it was." Resumed the first, "But I don't believe it." He could brook such injustice no longer. Defying etiquette he turned with great warmth to them, exclaiming, "Madam, how can you be so unfair! Do you not see for yourself? There are her hands and there is the material. She has been working on it all day. I saw her put it up with my own eyes this morning." Both ladies fixed him with their glittering eyes, and then in scorn that contrasted with his vehemence, the older of the two said, "Pardon our doubts; it is seldom a lady has as much hair as Miss Ream, but if you saw her put up yourself this morning there is nothing more to be said." In which view he acquiesced.

MRS. FITCH'S COSTLY ELEPHANT—$75,000 DUTY ON THE KHEDIVE'S JEWELS.

How is Lieut. Fitch to get the Khedive's present to Mrs. Fitch, *nee* Sherman, through the Custom House free of duty? is a question which revenue experts here and in Washington are trying to solve. He being an officer in the Government service, Congress had to pass the act allowing him to receive the diamonds, but the import on them is not waived by the act. The Turkish Minister cannot ask for a permit for them, as they are not for himself or his family, and are not even consigned to his care, being sent direct to Mrs. Fitch through the banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. Secretary Bristow is not disposed to issue a free permit merely because the gems are from a foreign ruler to the daughter of the General of the Army.

The duty, which is twenty five per cent, on set diamonds, would amount to about $75,000 a fortune which neither Lieut. Fitch nor his father-in-law will probably not care to throw away on a present which will not be of any utility or benefit in their lifetime. Even if Mrs. Fitch eventually gets the diamonds they will become a white elephant on her hands, as there will be few occasions when she can wear them, and to keep them safe she will have to pay rent for their storage with a deposit company.

The revenue men decide that the only way to escape the payment of duty is to take out a warehouse entry for the diamonds and export them back to Europe. Mrs. Fitch can follow them there and wear them at some grand levee, and then bring them here as personal property in use.

BROWN VS. BUTLER.

The following is a report of the proceedings on Thursday which resulted in the vote of censure against Congressman Brown, of Kentucky:

Mr. Brown (dem.), of Kentucky, opposed the bill, although he acknowledged that it was a foregone conclusion that to-day's sun would set upon it as the law of the land. Men on the republican side had been dragooned into its support. Its success had been, in a measure, accomplished by daring and revolutionary invasions on the time honored rules of the house. It had been born in malignity, would be passed in defiance and violation of the constitution, and would be executed in violence and in bloodshed, as he feared.

Mr. Hale, of New York, objected to the last sentence as unparliamentary; but, it having been reduced to writing and read from the clerk's desk, the speaker ruled that it did not transcend the limits of parliamentary law.

Mr. Speer (dem), of Pa.—That is an honest decision.

Mr. Brown, continuing his remarks, said that he regarded the bill as part of the machinery to be set in motion for the campaign of 1876. He believed that a deliberate conspiracy had been formed for the overthrow of constitutional liberty. You men, said he, who propose to pass this bill have been weighed in the balance and have been found wanting.

The speaker informed Mr. Brown that he must address the chair.

Mr. Brown—Mr. Speaker, your conduct in this and other matters—(laughter at the effect of Mr. Brown's obedience to the speaker)—reminds me of a passage in "Junius," where he describes a bad tenant, having received notice to quit, breaking the furniture, putting the house in disorder and doing all that he could to vex the landlord. Mr. Speaker, the south is broken, it lies in helplessness and despair, with homes dilapidated, villages wasted its people bankrupt. Is there nothing in that situation to touch you with pity? If your magnanimity cannot be reached will you not be moved by some sense of justice? In 1872, by a conspiracy between the attorney general and Kellogg and a drunken federal jade, the sovereignty of a state was overthrown. That usurpation has been perpetuated since by bayonets. But recently one or your generals entered the legislative halls, as Cromwell entered the English parliament with Colonel Pride, and ruthlessly expelled the occupants. Onward and onward you go in defiance of the sentiment of the country, without pity and without justice, remorselessly determined, it seems, to drive the southern people to destruction, to "give their roofs to the flames, and their flesh to the eagles." A federal general steps on the scene and sends a dispatch to the world that the people of that state are "banditti." We have heard it echoed elsewhere that they were thieves and murderers and night riders. The clergy of that state, Jew and Gentile, have denied it. The business men and the northern residents have denied it. A committee of your own house, a majority being republicans, has given it its solemn and emphatic contradiction, and nailed the slander to the counter. Now, what should be said if that accusation should come from one—I test it is like tearing asunder every structure of their hearts. We see the same thing going on to-day. Strange men meet on the road John H. Newman from spiritual faith traveling towards an organized symbolical faith, and therefore it is his face is set as if he would go up to Rome, and on the road is Perry Hyacinthe coming down from the road where he has been disappointed and deceived, and on his way to a purely spiritual, non-sensuous faith; and to some are going from nothing towards something, and others are coming from ritual down towards the imaginative and spiritual life. It was always so and always will be so, and the primative Christians whom Peter addressed had these trials of transition. The good that makes good men and good women is got out of a higher state than that of secular influence. Do not claim, therefore, so low as to think you have succeeded when you are prosperous in secular things, and do not suppose you are unsuccessful in life when you have lost all outward implements and have gained the richest hope. There are men, thousands, call you unfortunate; in one sense you are, for I wish the best of these things your pride grows stronger, your temper more irritable your disposition more sour, then, indeed, you are unfortunate; but if with the departure of these things there is God's blessing left behind and you find yourself surrounded by a sweeter and more joyful trust in faith, then you are not unfortunate, but are favored. He is an unfortunate man in life who has outward good and inward emptiness, and he who has the riches of God in his soul, though living in a pauper's hut is a happy man. Are there not men here who are tried, who have found that men are unworthy, that there is little here worth the having in the other life in the heavenly land? If you see me there, and you will if you get there, you will say, 'What a fool I was to let these things trouble me!' Take care that trouble does not make you sordid; see to it that trouble makes you better; so shall the trials of your faith prove rich with blessings.

THE WAR IN SPAIN—THE CARLISTS CLAIM A VICTORY.

Madrid, February 9.—The Carlist chieftain, Mendiri, whose death at the hands of his own men was reported yesterday, was arrested for treason and shot by order of Don Carlos.

An official despatch has been received at the Ministry of War admitting that the advance guard of the extreme left of the Alfonsist troops operating against the Carlists in Navarre has suffered a check, and stating that it was caused by overconfidence of its commander in his strength.

This, however, will have no effect upon the general plans of the campaign.

London, February 9.—The Carlist Committee in this city claim that it has intelligence that Don Carlos's troops have won a great victory over the Alfonsists, the loss of the latter in killed and wounded being 7,000 men. The committee also reports that Don Carlos has issued a proclamation to his troops congratulating them.

THREATENED TROUBLE IN CHINA.

Shanghae, February 12.—A feeling of uncertainty prevails with regard to the succession to the imperial throne. Although the son of Prince Chun has been elected under the title of Kwang Sew, it is thought possible that this arrangement may be disturbed.

The Empress Ayoute, widow of the late Emperor, is reported to be enceinte. Should the issue be a son, he will be the legitimate heir. In the event of his accession to the throne, the Empress mother and Empress dowager, would be appointed joint regents during the minority.

The rumors that the Empress Ayoute committed suicide after the death of the Emperor were unfounded.

While a man in Indiana was cleaning a loaded shot-gun recently it was accidentally discharged and the wiping stick, which was in the barrel, passed clear through his body, coming out under his left shoulder. The stick was withdrawn with great difficulty, and he expired in a few minutes.

The sewing machine monopoly seems to have few or no friends in this Congress. Any bill looking to the extension of any of the patents, for which application has been made, will be overwhelmingly defeated.

THE TRIAL OF FAITH.

Mr. Beecher's Sermon at Plymouth Church.

The text of the sermon was taken from 1st Peter, i., 7: "That the trial of faith, being much more precious than of gold that perisheth, though it be tried with fire, might be found unto praise and honor and glory at the appearance of Jesus Christ."

Mr. Beecher said: Peter called himself an apostle to the Gentiles. Paul also regarded himself in the same light. This epistle he has directed to the scattered throughout the continent. Pontus Galatia Cappadocia, Asia, and Bithynia. By strangers doubtless was meant the exiled Jews, his own countrymen, who then wandered into every part of the world and were found with their synegogues everywhereim every principalcity, and to whom first always the gospel of Christ was preached. Peter comes before his audience and says: "I am the man that was called by Jesus Christ; this is his history; I heard him say these words; I saw him perform these miracles; I was with him in Jerusalem when he was arrested; I followed, though afar off, when he was tried; I saw him crucified; I witnessed the darkness, and remember hearing that he had risen; I saw him after his resurrection; I talked with him and he with me." These were his teachings. Now, we shall never have anybody come to us in this way. There was very little intellectual teaching in those days; systems of the truth as they now present themselves were not born then; they were the product of a later stage. Not for three or four hundred years was the doctrine of Christianity such as we now have; the teaching of the primative faith was indeed a living Savior who was coming in their lives, and it was an enthusiasm of personal adhesion to Jesus; he was their hero, and they had the highest enthusiasm—that of hero worship. It was not doctrine or church or religious worship. It was a personal worship of the Lord Jesus Christ. We are 2,000 years away; to us it is a long time event; enterprises have come up and gone down; governments have grown to imperial proportions, and have again come to nothing; laws which have dominered the world are now only found in libraries, and in their place statutes have sprung up utterly unknown then; they stood where they could almost see the footprints of Christ, and there was therefore an integrity of faith in the personal man. They had with them one who had seen him; who could tell how he looked, the color of his eyes, of his face, the length of his hair, of his statute, when he rose and when he slept, his acts, his modes of conversation—everything that makes personality sharp could be told them. There is a great deal of difference between knowing things from books and knowing them from those who have seen them. Sat beside General Handcock, one of the bravest of our generals, and heard him describe the scenes of the battle of Gettysburg. I had read of them, I had gone over the field myself to look over the memorial, who had commanded, who had directed the charge, who could just tell me how the men came over the barricades, and there was in it a life-power that I could get from no books; and so when men were preached to about Jesus Christ by a man who had seen him, who had ate with him, slept with him, who had stood aghast at his miracles, their expectation of seeing him again very soon gave intensity to all their personal representations of the Lord Jesus Christ. Now as to their trials, what were their trials of faith? Here were all these men training like a squad of soldiers, day by day, preparing themselves, praying wishing, earnestly longing that when he came he might say, "Here is a good set of men, more than any I saw." What was the trial of their faith? There was in the first place a great trial of their faith by reason of the perplexities which belonged to the transition from sensuous worship to spiritual worship. They were brought up in a church with not only a ritual worship but with a round of daily observances. Their whole life was kneaded over with provisions for right conduct within and without, and they came to a new life in which the inspiration was Jesus Christ, and there were innumerable questions: "How shall we abandon that which we have been taught? Is there nothing in feasts? nothing in days? nothing in observances?" and in conscientious minds when these questions have to be met they are grievous. Some persons do not take anything very hard; they are physically and mentally adipose, and the consequence is they do not suffer much by the way; they take on or give up very easily; but there are intense natures that, when they believe, it strikes clear through and through and stains the very nature of the soul with its colors, and when by and by the error of early teaching is made manifest it is like tearing asunder every structure of their hearts. We see the same thing going on to-day. Strange men meet on the road John H. Newman from spiritual faith traveling towards an organized symbolical faith, and therefore it is his face is set as if he would go up to Rome, and on the road is Perry Hyacinthe coming down from the road where he has been disappointed and deceived, and on his way to a purely spiritual, non-sensuous faith; and to some are going from nothing towards something, and others are coming from ritual down towards the imaginative and spiritual life. 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STABLES DESTROYED.

Pittsburg, Feb. 8.—Daniel Dempsey's stables at Bennett's station, on the West Pennsylvania railroad, were burned this morning, and thirty-five horses were burned to death.

Ho! for Sussman's!!

Just opened in his new quarters in Bush's Arcade.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Trunks,
Valices,
All kinds of

Leather & Shoe Findings

Shoemakers call and see SUSSMAN for cheap stock.

BUYS AND SELLS

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

dec 3, tf.

Miller & Son,

CENTRE HALL, PA.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c., &c., &c.

PURE WINE AND LIQUORS,

for medicinal purposes.

Trusses & Supporters in great variety.

Also, choice

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

and all other articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

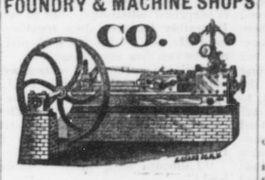
Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

25oct tf MILLER & SON.

CENTRE HALL

FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOPS

CO.



The undersigned having taken possession of the above establishment, respectfully inform the public that the same will be carried on by them in all its branches as heretofore.

They manufacture the CELEBRATED TRUE BLUE CORNPLANTER, the best now made.

HORSE POWERS, THESHING MACHINES & SHAKERS, PLOWS, STOVES, OVEN DOORS, KETTLE PLATES, CELLAR GRATES, PLOW SHEARS & MILL GEARING of every description, in short their Foundry is complete in every particular.

We would call particular attention to our EXCELSIOR PLOW, acknowledged to be the best Plow now in use, shifting in the beam for two or three horses.

We also manufacture a new and improved TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWER, which has been used extensively in the northern and western States, and has taken precedence over all others.

We are prepared to do all KINDS OF CASTING from the largest to the smallest, and have facilities for doing all kinds of IRON WORK such as PLANING, TURNING, BORING, &c.

All kinds of repairing done on short notice

VAN PELT & SHOOP,

jan21-1y. Centre Hall.

CENTRE HALL

COACH SHOP,

LEVI MURRAY.

at his establishment at Centre Hall, keeps on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates.

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,

PLAIN AND FANCY,

and vehicles of every description made to order, and warranted to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. may 31.

LEVI MURRAY,

NOTARY PUBLIC, SCRIBNER AND CONVEYANCER,

CENTRE HALL, PA.

Will attend to administering Oaths, Acknowledgement of Deeds, &c, writing Articles of Agreement, Deeds, &c, may15

P. H. WILSON, T. A. HICKS,

WILSON & HICKS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Hardware and Stove Dealers

Builders Hardware

CARRIAGE MAKERS GOODS,

SADDLER'S TRIMMINGS,

ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

STOVES.

SPEAR'S ANTI-CLINKER STOVES & DOUBLE HEATERS

which will heat one or two rooms down stairs, and same number above. Cost very little more than single stoves. These are the best parlor stoves made.

SUSQUEHANNA COOK

STOVE.

This stove has large ovens, will burn hard or soft coal and wood. Every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

WILSON & HICKS,

mar15 tf Bellefonte, Pa

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of S. S. Wolf, of Centre Hall, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, who request all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement.

PETER HOFFER
MRS. C. S. WOLF,
Jan 14 6t Adm'rs.

DR. A. J. ORNDORF.

DENTIST.

Is still located at Pine Grove Mills and is now prepared to travel to the homes of patients at a distance and render any desired service in his line, in the best manner, of best quality and at reasonable rates. Insertion of new dentures made a specialty. *Teeth extracted without pain* 21jan tf

D. K. ETTINGER.

Aaronsburg Centre Co., Pa., Dealer in PIANOS, and Musical Merchandise of every description, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c. Also Agent for the Rynder Organs, Tunes and repairs all kinds of instruments; old organs repaired and tuned so as to play as well as new. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction. dec 8 tf.

DR. P. D. NEFF,

Centre Hall, Pa., thankful to the public for past patronage, he takes this method of informing his friends that he will continue in the practice of medicine as heretofore. Having the experience of 27 years in medical practice, his best endeavors will be used to render satisfaction to all giving him a call dec. 10-tf. JAMES GETTIG.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

A. W GRAFF,

CENTRE HILL, CENTRE CO., PA.,

Has just received a large invoice of

Winter Goods.

Consisting of the best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING!
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES,

over brought to Potter twp.

LOWEST CASH PRICES!

☞ Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.

A. W. GRAFF.

my8-1y.

C. PECK'S New Coach Manufactory.

CENTRE HALL, PA.

The undersigned has opened a new establishment, at his new shops, for the manufacture of

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,

SLEIGHS AND SLEDS,

PLAIN AND FANCY

of every description.

All vehicles manufactured by him are warranted to render satisfaction, and as equal to any work done elsewhere.

He uses none but the best material, and employs the most skilful workmen. Hence they flatter themselves that their work can not be excelled for durability and finish.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Come and examine my work before contracting elsewhere.

PRICES REASONABLE,

All kinds of Reparing done.

NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES!

HIGH RATES RUBBED OUT.

Goods at Old Fashioned Prices,

At the Old Stand of

WM. WOLF.

Would respectfully inform the World and the rest of mankind, that he has just opened out and is constantly receiving a large stock of

GOODS OF ALL KINDS

which he is offering at the very lowest market price.

DRY GOODS and

Prints, Muslins, Opera Cantons, and Woll Flannels. Ladies Dress Goods, such as Delains, Alpacas, Poplins, Empress Cloth, Sateens, Tameise, together with a full stock of everything usually kept in the Dry Goods line,

which he has determined to sell very cheap, consisting of

NOTIONS:

A full stock, consisting part of Ladies and Children's Merino Hose, Collars, Kid gloves, best quality silk and Lisle thread Gloves, Hoods

THE CENTRE REPORTER

THURSDAY FEB 18, 1875.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of six new subscribers, with the cash, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c, &c.

☞Subscribers to the Reporter, residing outside of Centre county, should remit us 10 cents, yearly, for postage which we will pay here; this reduces the postage to one half, as the sum paid by them for one year's postage was 20 cts.

☞Public Sales should be advertised in the Reporter, as it goes to nearly every family in the valley.

SALES.—

H. A. Larimer's sale, south of Milheim, Feb. 25.

John C. Kemp's sale, Centre Hill, Feb. 28.

Mary A. Ross's sale, Gregg twp., large farm stock, March 11th.

J. H Meyer's sale, farm stock, near Centre Hall, March 4th.

D. Breon's sale, near Bellefonte, March 16

J. A. Haine's sale, near Churchville, March 23

Sale, Dr. Van Valzah, dec'd Spring Mills, March 17.

——Spring Mills has a musical convention next week.

——Mrs. Miller an aged lady of 93, died at the residence of her son, Elias Miller, at Madisonburg, on Monday 8th inst. She was probably the oldest lady in Brush-valley.

——The weather is still intensely cold and stormy, and many of the roads are filled with snow-drifts. Sleighing is good.

——Buy for Cash, a trifle above wholesale city prices, Groceries, wood and willow ware, and hundreds of other household necessities, at Burnsides & Thoma's opposite the Bushhouse. They do just what they say, and often more than you expect. They sell for cash, at the lowest possible profit. Try them—try them

——A nephew of Stonewall Jackson married a niece of George B. McClellan at Denver, the other day.

——Timber for the new Methodist church in this place, has been hauled. Mr. Samuel Farner has the contract for the work.

——John T. Smith's wagonmaking establishment, at Reedsville, was destroyed by fire, on Wednesday night 3. Loss $2,000—insured in Kishacoquillas for $1184.

——L. A. Mackey, President; H. T. Beardsley, Secretary and Treasury; T. A. Scott, A. G. Curtin, W. P. Wilson, C. A. Mayor, A. C. Noys, Directors, are the managers of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, as elected at their last regular meeting.

——The officers elected in Potter township, on Tuesday, are as follows:

——Andrew Ocker has been appointed post-master at Madisonburg.

——The Millheim Cornet Band will give one of its inimitable concerts in Millheim, on Saturday evening next, 20th.

——At S. S. Wolf's, dec'd. sale, last week, corn sold at 84 cents per bushel; hay at about $20 per ton.

——Ferguson township has made application to court for a division into two election precincts.

——The following are the names of officers elected in Potter twp., on Tuesday.

Judge—George Hoffer.

Inspectors—Jno. H. Keller, George M. Boal.

Justice—John Shannon.

School Directors—D. Reinsmith, John M'Coy, Jacob Dinges, Wm. A. Kerr, Wm. Spangler.

Supervisors—D. D Young, Peter Shiffler.

Overseers of Poor—Levi Snyder, John Farner, D. Gilliland.

Assessor—James Ott.

Auditor—Wm. Goodhart.

Town Clerk—Jas. A. Keller.

Constable—William Carson.

——Officers elected in Haines.

Haines—Supervisors, H. W. Stover, W. W. Bower.

Overseers—T. G. W. Edmonds, J. S. Homan.

Assessor—A. J. Hosterman.

Auditor—Sam'l Burrell.

Townclerk—H. W. Philips.

School Directors—Em. Cronmiller, Abs. Musser, George Meyer.

Inspectors—Geo. M. Stover, Elijah Burd.

Judge—J. G. Meyer.

Constable—John Ketner.

——Township officers elected in Gregg twp:

Justice—Sam'l J. Herring.

Constable—R. Kline'

Inspectors—Thomas B. Jamison, Philip Shook.

School Directors—James Runkle, Ben'j Roush.

Supervisors—Wm. Heckman, Wm. Yeatick jr,

Overseers—Daniel Runkle, Michael Hazell.

Assessor—David Bartges.

Auditor—H. E. Duck.

Town Clerk—Tobias Bailey.

Judge of Election—Wm. Homan.

——A dog 28 years old died in New Milford, Conn., last week.—That's nothing—we know a man who said he'd buy his groceries at Sechler & Co's. in the Bushhouse block, and if he'd live a hundred years yet.

Prince Torlonia of Rome is about to sell his splendid collection of pictures and other objects of art.—and will invest the proceeds in Sechler & Co's, cheap groceries,

Mrs. Mary Clemmer Ames writes that after meeting numerous ministers returned from foreign courts, her conclusion is that the court of Berlin is the most difficult to recover from.—and this because the table is supplied with the best coffee, sugar, tea, dried and canned fruits, &c., bought at Sechler's cheap grocery in the Bushhouse block, at Bellefonte

——Last Thursday morning, Mr. Shafer of Madisonburg, met with a very serious accident at Flemington. He was geting coal out of a frozen pile, when the upper portion descended, completely burying and nearly suffocating him. When gotten out the breath was almost gone, and a few minutes more would have finished him. He escaped with but few bruises.

——The Grove robbers have not yet been arrested, but rumors are afloat that detectives can pin them down at any time that the prosecutors think fit to proceed against them. However, rumors conflict so much that the truth is hard to get at.—*Chronicle.*

The strike at the Bethlehem rolling mill has ended, the strikers discharged and new men have taken their places.

The Baldwin works, at Philadelphia, have one locomotive ready for shipment to Cuba, and three more ready to fill an order from Brazil. Western South America has also ordered six that are now under way.

Prussia has prohibited the importation of American potatoes

The hands at the Pennsylvania Iron works, Danville are still on a strike.

NOTICE.—The books of S. S. Wolf, will remain for a short time at his late place of doing business, after which they will be placed in other hands for collection, hence early attention is required of all persons interested.

PETER HOFFER

Feb 4.tf MRS. C. E. WOLF, Adm'rs.

——A JOKE ON THE SMITHS.—That the Smiths far outnumber any other family name has long been known, and is often joked upon, and "John Smith" has an omnipresence testified to by every town, and you can scarce find a post-office but what some one within its delivery will claim a note addressed to that name. We know many John Smiths who are right good men and respectable as any body else while there may be a good many in the Smith family, who like other folks have their little faults. But this will suffice when speaking of the Smiths all in a lump. We now will confine our remarks upon two John Smiths in particular, who were drawn out to satisfy an idle curiosity between two of our nequaintances, who desired to know whether two letters addressed at random to two different towns for "John Smith" would receive responses. The following are the letters:

Centre Hall, Feb. 22 1875

MR. JOHN SMITH.—*Dear Sir*—I have raised that $50 which I owe you, and will send it to you, per mail, if you are still staying at Norfolk. Let me know at once so I can send you the amount.

Your friend.

The following reply was promptly received, by which it will be seen that "John Smith" lives at Norfolk:

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 2.

DEAR SIR.—Your welcome note was rec'd. Glad you have raised me the $50—I need them badly, and as I will leave here in about two weeks, please remit check for $50 at once, and much oblige your old friend. JOHN SMITH.

The other letter was addressed to John Smith, Scranton, Pa., as follows:

Centre Hall, Feb. 23.

MR. JOHN SMITH—*Dear Sir.*—You have not yet sent me the $40 as promised several times. I am pressed for money and will sue you and make you pay, with costs, if you do not attend to that account at once, as I have waited just long enough and don't want any more of your promises.

Yours &c,

The following is the reply, from which it will be seen that "John Smith" also lives at Scranton:

Scranton, Pa, Jan. 4 1875.

DEAR SIR.—I got a saucy letter from you, demanding $40 which you say I owe. Now I don't know you, and you lie that I owe you anything, for I never saw you nor had any dealings with you, and besides if I did owe it, you would not squeese it out of me by your threats, for I would just take the $300 law and you might go to the d—l and pay the costs too.

Yours &c,

JOHN SMITH.

The correspondence ended here.

FRENCH CURES IN TYPHOID FEVER.

Dr. Hampton of Paris has published a pamphlet in which he describes several remarkable cures, chiefly attributable to the free admission of air to the patient's bed-room, in cases of typhoid fever. He considers a typhus fever to be a kind of paralysis or asphyxia of all the vital functions, occasioned by the respiration of a deadly atmosphere, emanating either from a typhoid patient, or from any other morbid source, and he practically demonstrates not only the great advantage to be derived from the effects of open air in the treatment of typhus fever, but he declares the absolute immunity from contagion or infection in the open air. According to Dr. Hampton, the patient cannot be exposed to any danger, under any circumstances of complication, from other diseases or from the temperature of the atmosphere; for, if the patient is kept warm in bed by artificial means, the free breathing of pure fresh air will at all times keep up the natural animal heat. In typhus fever, complications of all kinds, of the lungs or any other organ, only render the free access of pure fresh air more urgent and more necessary; it also enables the patient to take stimulants more easily when they are necessary.

THE OIL PIPE WAR.

In the oil regions of Pennsylvania, pipes have been laid to carry the crude oil from the wells to refineries, and these pipes extend in some cases hundreds of miles. By this means oil is conveyed much cheaper than it could be by railroad. Hence the railroad companies look upon these pipe lines as competitors. Our readers can now understand why we have heard so much lately about the railroad companies obstructing the laying of pipes crossing under their tracks. A riot was imminent two months ago, at a point on the Western Pennsylvania railroad, because the officers of the railroad resisted the crossing of their track by the Columbia Conduit or Pipe Company, whose object was to reach Pittsburg. As we understand it, the courts interfered on that occasion and issued an injunction against the Pipe company. Notwithstanding this however another trouble seems to be brewing in the same quarter.—A despatch informs us that early Monday morning parties representing the Columbia conduct or pipe line, took possession of the property of the West Penn railroad company at Power's Run, their object evidently being to bring on a riot.

A bill has been introduced in the State legislature, called a free pipe law, the object of which is to authorize the right of way for pipe laying anywhere in the State. Such a bill seems entirely reasonable, as a means of cheapening oil, and certainly ought to pass.

TUESDAY'S ELECTION.

		Nov. 1874 Lieut Gov		Feb. 1875 Assembly	
		Olmstead, R	Latta, D	Campbell, R	Alexander, D
Bellf.	W. W.	56	32	61	50
	S. W.	82	118	77	119
	N. W.	144	82	138	88
Milesburg boro		54	48	64	43
Unionville boro...		38	25	36	21
Howard boro.....		38	37	45	36
Philipsburg boro.		94	107	30m	0000
Boggs.....		109	107	124	60
Benner.....		78	132	61	112
Burnside.....		25	25	0000	0000
Curtin.....		26	36	0000	3m
Ferguson.....		59	154	0000	0000
Gregg.....		44	208	66	144
Haines.....		72	163	111	53
Halfmoon.....		70	42	0000	0000
Harris.....		185	148	88m	0000
Howard.....		49	49	49	35
Huston.....		67	18	0000	0000
Liberty.....		77	44	32	37
Marion.....		28	70	0000	0000
Miles.....		40	249	58	185
Patton.....		70	42	60	54
Penn.....		28	237	47	184
Potter.....		117	307	182	132
Rush.....		23	88	0000	42m
Snow Shoe.....		54	97	0000	0000
Spring.....		127	129	121	130
Taylor.....		28	38	0000	0000
Union.....		85	58	113	60
Walker.....		59	134	47	98
Worth.....		56	57	42	50
Total.....		2118	3083	0000	0000
Majorities.....			965		000

Wm. K. Alexander is supposed to be elected by about 60 majority.

MASSACRE IN BOLIVIA—SEVEN HUNDRED PERSON PUT TO THE SWORD.

Panama; Feb. 1.—The news to the 7th ult. from Bolivia says that passengers of the steamer Yanoare of Lake Titicaca describes the condition of affairs as still worse than before reported In the revolution of Dec. 28, in favor of Quesada, the town of La Paz was sacked and over 700 inhabitants, inciuding many old men women and children, were put to the sword. The pillage and murder lasted four days. The approach of the division under Gen. Daza had its effect on Quesada's soldiers. The latter chief fled. Daza shot in Cochabamba various sergeants, and continued his march. On the 4th of January he was at Oruro, fifty leagues from La Paz. All is reported quiet now. As yet Quesada has disclaimed the Presidency at any rate the affair will be settled in a few days upon the arrival of Daza with Government troops.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY FROM JAN. 1st 1874 TO JAN. 1st 1875:

JOHN R. MITCHELL, Treasurer of Centre County:

Jan, 1, 1875. DR.		
To cash from former treasurer.		$ 4 675 54
To taxes outstanding Jan 1, '74		34 916 41
To taxes assessed for 1874.....		35 409 52
To taxes from Unseated Lands		4 087 70
To cash from Unseated Lands redeemed.....		938 85
To cash from Com'rs of Centre county		3 734 16
To amount transferred from Military fund.....		66 54
To cash from Estrays.....		6 22
To conscience fund.....		5 00
To amt. over pd. by treasurer..		6 126 31
		$ 89 966 25
CR		
By amount of outstanding taxes Jan, 1st, 1875.....		$39 304 45
By commissioners warrants paid by treasurer		46 667 31
By amount in hands of officers for collection.....		903 12
By exonerations & commissions		1 081 37
By Tr's, salary and allowance for stationery.....		2 010 00
		$89 966 25
By balance due the treasurer...		6 126 31

JOHN R. MITCHELL, Treasurer, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

1875, Jan. 1. DR.		
To outstanding taxes at last settlement.....		$5 442 78
To taxes assessed for 1874.....		4 129 55
To amount overpaid by treasurer.....		1 024 06
		$9 333 22
CR.		
By amount outstanding taxes		$5 442 78
By amt. State treasurer's taxes		3 494 56
By exonerations & commissions		138 51
By amount in hands of officers for collection.....		174 87
By treasurer's commission.....		82 50
		$9 333 22
By balance due treasurer		$1 024 06

MILITIA FUND.

Jan 1, 1875. DR.		
To amt. outstanding Jan 1, '74		$595 18
		$595 18
CR.		
By taxes outstanding.....		$366 76
By amt. transferred to county		66 54
By exonerations & commissions		158 88
By treasurer's commission.....		3 50
		$595 18

RELIEF FUND.

Jan 1. DR.		
To amount outstanding at last settlement.....		$120 98
		$120 98
CR.		
By amount outstanding.....		$ 26 15
By amount in hands of officers for collection.....		94 83
		$120 98

We, the auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that we have examined the above accounts of John R. Mitchell, treasurer of said county, and find them correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 6th day of Jan. A. D., 1875.

SAMUEL FRANK, [L. s.]
A. J. GRIEST, [L. s.]
ADAM YEARICK, [L. s.]
Auditors.

EXPENDITURES.

Commissioner's pay—		
Samuel F. Foster on act. of service as com'r 1874.....	$ 698 46	
Bal. due for work on U. L. for '74 & '75...	271 96—	$ 970 42
A C Hinton on act. of services as com'r '74		525 00
Samuel Gramley for bal due on service 1878	60 00	
On act. services "as com'r 1874.....	326 00—	686 00
R H Forster on act. of services as com'rs clerk		791 48
Jury commissioners....		35 42
Co. auditors & clerks settlement 1873.....		140 00
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.		
Daniel McGinley lumber for court house..		$ 43 45
R Hollabush repairs to treas. office.....		13 25
D H Yerger masonry for safe.....		5 00
Wm Donal painting & graining.....		8 50
Geo O'Bryan repairs to treasurers office...		8 00
J W Campbell & sons blinds for Court House		10 00
Hon. Hoffman lumber & work at Court H's		33 46
Jno McDermot C. H. pavement outside..	427 39	
Jno McDermot C. H. pavement inside.....	788 29—	1 165 50
H F Bartley repair to jail.....		7 62
Jno McDermot repair to furnace flues.....		5 00
H Hoffman repair jail.	73 64	
H Hoffman " stable	5 30—	78 94
Jno S Lonsberger iron roof for jail.....		837 44
Bellefonte car Co. lumber for flooring &c..		83 42
Galbraith & White plumbing.....		40 80
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Nora M'Allister washing for prisoners and cleaning jail & offices 1874.....		437 45 101 40
R M Knight gas bills.		
Jno Fellenbaum iron bedsteads for jail...		60 00
J R & C T Alexander coal bills.....		725 44
J J Grenoble indexing dockets.....		40 00
A Pomeroy & Co. county atlas.....		10 00
J H Dobbins, M. D., medical attendance prisoners.....		70 00
R F Rankin & Co. medicine for prisoners...		4 75
J C Williams medicine for prisoners.....		3 85
Geo O'Bryan office furniture.....		78 50
Soh Derr wood for jail		3 00
Dan'l Lutz " "		14 00
Jno Lutz wood for Court House.....		4 00
I Guggenheimer mdse for jail.....		77 20
C T Fryberger mdse for jail.....		3 00
Fryberger & Moran mdse for C. House...		9 75
Henry Derr whitewashing & labor at jail.....		15 00
H Derr nursing McMullin in jail		58 00
A Schroyer & Son matrasses jail.		6 50
M G Ryman ice for C. House.....		3 20
Frank Miller cutting wood.....		4 00
Bellefonte borough water tax.....		100 00
James F Weaver bal on commissions on state tax 1873.....		55 30
Com'rs expense to Lock Haven...		5 90
Freight paid on chairs for registers office.....		59
W H Wilkinson & Co. boarding jury in case of Com. vs Norris		68 00
Dan'l Garman boarding jury in case of Com vs Durst.....		19 50
Furniture for registers office.....		18 00
Sam'l Brugger plan of bridge &c.		8 00
Jacob Shrom repairing matting...		2 50
John T Johnston postage.....		13 04
Alexander Green removing ashes.		3 00
Gephart & Gramley qualifying assessors.....		7 00
H P Treziyuiny map of Boggs twp.....		100 00
David McCloskey watching fires in unseated lands.....		15 00
Jno Mallory bill of smithing.....		75
D S Keller & Agricultural Society..		100 00
S Hano pens for office.....		2 50
Henry Hoffman making case for jury wheel.....		5 00
J H Harris steel pens.....		4 00
John D'Dermot cleaning flues and repairing heaters at jail.....		11 85
Wm Keash auditing records...		35 00
John H Morrison will book for registers office.....		17 50
Wm F Murphy & Sons deed book recorders office.....		18 50
Wm Man dockets for prothonotarys office.....		29 55
H Y Stitzer stationery.....		50 51
Bellefonte Press Co. binding assess books.....		23 00
A Williams appearance docket...		17 00
Scalp premiums.....		948 35
Road damages.....		954 00
Commissioners notes paid.....		9 133 41
Interest paid.....		3 134 41
Jurors pay.....		4 578 50
Court Reporter.....		250 00
Constables pay.....		432 30
Court crier's pay.....		110 00
Tip staves.....		210 00
Insurance on Public Buildings...		360 00
Hospital for insane Danville.....		958 31
State lunatic hospital Harrisburg..		384 66
Western Penitentiary.....		487 94
Inquisitions on dead bodies.....		123 78
Commissions in lunacy.....		51 00
Bartrim Galbraith janitors pay for 1873.....		210 00
" " " for 1874		50 00
Premiums paid to collectors.....		45 00
Com'rs paid att'ys collections.....		28 37
B F Shaffer sheriff on act,.....		300 00
J G Sankey bal. or com'rs service		440 00
Wm Furey on bal. for service as commissioners clerk.....		589 08
Aaron Williams propth'y bill ordered for 1873.....		22 22
R M Magee teacher institute 1873		11 00
Refunding taxes on unpaid ace't.		7 37 6;
State tax paid.....		1 181 43
Redemption of unsented lands...		602 93
Refunding overcharged taxes on unseated lands.....		1 382 00
Ref'd'g J B Mitchell, treas, for costs on U. L. bought by Co		216 27
Commonwealth costs paid.....		2 188 97
Bridges & bridge views.....		1 677 49
Road views		554 40
Assessors for assessment & registration 1874.....		2 546 91
Elections		1 578 19
PRINTING.		
P Gray Meek balance 1873.....		912 35
" " " 1874.....		600 00
W W Brown..... 1874.....		10 00
Fred. Kurtz balance..1873.....		260 00
" " " 1874.....		175 00
ET & R P Tuten.....		213 95
George W Foot.....		141 00
		$46 667 31

B. F. SHAFFER, Sheriff, in account with Centre County for year ending Dec 31st, 1873.

CR.	
By summ'ing jurors & returning venires.....	$ 277 20
By notifying jurors not to attend..	20 00
By conveying Durst, Garner & Baye to penitentiary.....	225 00
By conveying Helen Smith and others to hospital for insane...	140 00
By conveying Geo Jones and Jno McKinney to house of refuge..	150 00
By am't paid hospital for support sylvania.....	39 00
By mdse bought for jail.....	2 00
By repairs paid for jail.....	1 70
By care of David McMullin.....	10 00
By making bed ticks and filling same and washing bedding, towels &c., during year.....	25 00
By boarding prisoners as per bill rendered.....	1 135 50
	$2 030 40

DR.	
To county order as per account of commissioners.....	300 00
Balance	1 730 40
	$2 030 40

Jan. 1, '75, By bal. due B F Shaffer..... $1 730 40

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS.
CENTRE COUNTY. }

We, the undersigned Auditors of Centre County, do hereby certify that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly entitled, "An Act relating to Counties and Townships and County and Township officers," we met at the Commissioners office, at Bellefonte, on the 1st Monday of January, 1875, and did audit, and settle and adjust the several accounts set forth in the foregoing statement. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 15th day of January, A. D., 1875.

SAMUEL FRANK, [L. s.]
A. J. GRIEST, [L. s.]
ADAM YEARICK, [L. s.]

CENTRE COUNTY, SS.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of said County do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said County from the 1st day of January, 1874 to the 1st day of January, 1875.

A. C. HINTON,
SAMUEL GRAMLY,
J. N. HALL,
Com'rs of Centre County.

Outstanding taxes due by collectors, Jan. 1, 1875.

'65 M Murphy Burnside	$ 176 32—	176 32
'69 D F Fortney Bell'fe	89 76	
J M Bush Patton.....	75 98	
D Hosterman Haines	138 03—	704 79
'70 D Derr Bellefonte...	267 84	
S Brickly Howard...	68 57—	336 41
'71 H Carten Bellefonte	207 28	
R Hunter Philipsb'g	10 04	
A J Hassinger Benner	287 92	
Jno Minick Gregg	160 26	
S Brickly Howard...	45 59	
Jos Shaffer Walker..	537 56—1 248 65	
'72 W Riddles Philips'g	68 69	
T Marshall Benner.	151 05	
J C Walker Boggs...	160 26	
J M Cooley Curtin...	104 78	
S Neiss Gregg.....	420 27	
Jno Ward Half Moon	256 97	
David Robb Liberty	106 97	
David Harter Marion	117 88	
Geo Stover Potter...	107 18	
Jas Gates Snow Shoe	924 25—2 158 42	
'73 C Brown Bellefonte	414 19	
E H Carr Milesburg	101 48	
S Yearick Benner...	122 97	
Dan'l Malone Boggs	348 91	
R Kierchoff Curtin	99 17	
A Hoy Ferguson.....	853 96	
D Bartges Gregg.....	631 80	
Jno Ketner Haines..	201 39	
W T Leathers Howard.....	30 23	
W Spangler Liberty	223 35	
L C Rarich Marion..	630 44	
Jonas Stine Patton...	210 47	
Dan'l Musser Penn..	302 68	
P D Neff Potter.....	180 94	
J Thompson S. S. pd. in full	151 32	
Jos Ross Spring.....	700 52	
E Turner Worth.....	11 80	
W Riddles Philipsburg	730 46—5 471 18	
'74 Jos Fox Bellefonte...	3 450 60	
R Petrikin Boggs....	1 062 62	
David Lohr Benner..	1 877 77	
F Cotsan Burnside..	80 22	
F Kierchoff Curtin..	240 94	
George W McWilliams Ferguson.....	2 591 47	
Fred. Zettle Gregg....	2 420 84	
S R Nason Harris....	3 126 44	
A J Hosterman Haines	1 382 06	
W T Leathers Howard township.....	724 58	
Jno McElwain Howard borough.....	239 84	
D W Kline Huston....	410 28	
Jno Weaver Half Moon	674 23	
W W Spangler Liberty.....	625 90	
Perry Condo Marion.	1 249 63	
Jno A Miller Miles...	1 472 88	
E H Carr Milesburg...	409 20	
W Riddles Philipsb'g	957 54	
R M Knight Curtin..	2 [illegible] 05	
Wm H Reed Patton...	1 [illegible] 05	
Mich Kerstetter Penn	1 478 33	
H B Wilcox Rush....	1 018 51	
D H Yeager S. Shoe...	276 99	
Jos Ross Spring.....	2 291 30	
Jno S Fink Taylor...	221 57	
Jno Stover Union....	387 27	
E M Lucas Unionville.....	125 02	
Mich Shaffer Walker.	1 361 35	
Elias Turner Worth..	311 37—45 140 14	
In hands of att'ys for collection...	1 225 82	
	$46 366 96	

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT OF CENTRE COUNTY.

Jan 1, 1875. CR.		
By outstanding taxes	$45 140 14	
" Unseated lands	2 000 00	
By notes held by Com'rs.....	508 30	
" &c., in hands of att'ys for collection	1 361 64	
Due from borough of Bellefonte.	831 75	
Due from townships.....	1 071 21	
Due from Sam'l F Foster.....	28 46	
Due from P Gray Meek.....	50 00	
Due on State tax ace't 1874.....	157 37	
	$51 148 87	
Jan 1, 1875. DR.		
To amount of notes and bonds due to sundry persons.....	$38 241 69	
To Jno B Mitchell, treasurer.....	6 126 31	
To B F Shaffer, sheriff.....	1 731 40	
To T Z Kline, bal. due on ace't...	519 07	
To John G Sankey bal. due on ace't.....	220 00	
To P Gray Meek bal. due on act.	124 25	
To A C Hinton bal on services 1874.....	82 50	
To Sam'l Gramley " " &c.,	201 00	
To R H Forster " " &c.,	208 52	
To State tax	1 826 62	
To bal.....	1 858 51	
	$51 148 87	
By bal in favor of county Jan 1, 1875	$ 1 858 51	

ACCOUNTS SETTLED, AND AMOUNTS PAID INTO THE TREASURY BY COLLECTORS SINCE JAN. 1st, 1875.

1870 Dan'l Derr Bellefonte.....	$	13 70
1871 Jos Shaffer Walker.....		50 59
1872 Thos Marshall Benner.....		36 00
Geo Stover Potter.....		62 33
1873 Dan'l A Musser Penn.....		100 00
Jos Ross Spring.....		55 00
Daniel Bartges.....		110 00
E Turner Worth pd. in full		
W W Spangler Liberty.....		50 00
J Thompson S. S. pd. in full		
J Ketner Haines " " "		
Jonas Stine Patton " " "		
Albert Hoy Ferguson.....		24 00
P D Neff Potter pd. in full		
Dan'l Malone Boggs.....		100 00
1874 Jos Ross Spring.....		348 20
Perry Condo Marion.....		114 00
D W Kline Huston.		140 00
John S Fink Taylor		50 00
Mich Kerstetter Penn		720 00
Jno McElwain Howard boro		59 00
Fred Kirchoff Curtin.....		22 25
Elias Turner Worth		167 26
John A Miller Miles.....		788 15
Wm H Reed Potton.....		231 46
Robert M'Cormick Potter...		1 100 00
A J Hosterman Haines.....		675 00
G W M'Williams Ferguson		733 00
S B Wilson Harris.....		1 006 50
R B Poorman Boggs.....		120 21
Fred Zettle Gregg.....		990 00
Mich't Shaffer Walker.....		400 00
David Lohr Benner.....		378 00
Jos H Fink Bellefonte.....		695 79
Wm F Leathers Howard T.		25 00
Wm Cross Half Moon.....		146 00
Wm Spotts Union.....		81 25

——STORE FOR SALE.—The store of S. S. Wolf, dec'd, in Centre Hall, is offered for sale on very reasonable terms. The stand is one of the best in the valley, and offers an excellent oppertunity to any parties wishing to go into business.

PETER HOFFER,
Feb 4. MRS. C. E. WOLF, Adm'rs

GRANT ASKS CONGRESS TO INTERFERE IN ARKANSAS.

The House Committee's Report Disregarded—The President Believes Brooks was Elected Governor.

Washington, February 8.—The general remark of the Republicans concerning the President's message sent to the Senate today on Arkansas is one of surprise, it having come to be believed that the President did not desire any further turmoil in that State, and would not even discuss the standing of the new Constitution and the present Governor. His threatening message of to-day, however shows that he has been captured by the Clayton-Dorsey party and is resolved to render them now such service as may be in his power. The message is one of the most absurb documents ever sent to Congress, in view of the following facts: That Brooks, whom the President declares was counted out in the election for Governor in 1872, was counted out by the Clayton crowd, which had possession of the State Government as they now have possession of Mr. Grant; that when Baxter, who held the office, was assailed by Brooks, and the militia were called out, Grant practically sustained Baxter by declining to enterfere in favor of Brooks; that Grant himself recommended the Constitutional Convention of whose legality he now complains; that the question of who is Governor of Arkansas is not now pending before the President or his advisers, the situation being peaceful and no one disputing the claim of Governor Garland to his office except a corrupt crowd of malcontents here in Washington, that the message was written without conference with any members of the Cabinet, unless it be the Attorney General, and that it is even opposed to his views of the proper action to be taken. The message, moreover, is sent in the face of a careful report submitted by an able special committee, with so well known a partisan as Judge Poland for Chairman, recommending no interference and indorsing the present Government as fairly representing the people of the State. The message will have no influence whatever upon Congress.

The Arkansas question was considered by the Senate Committee on Elections today in connection with the general question of governments in the South, but no action was taken or indicated.

If the Senate and House fail to take affirmative action in support of the present State government of Arkansas, it is thought by the Claytonites that the President will turn it out of office by force of arms.

The following is the President's Message:

To the Senate of the United States:

Herewith I have the honor to send, in accordance with the resolution of the Senate of the 3d inst, all the information in my possession not heretofore furnished relative to affairs in the State of Arkansas. I will venture to express the opinion that all the testimony shows that in the election of 1872 Joseph Brooks was lawfully elected Governor of that State, that he has been unlawfully deprived of the possession of his office since that time; that in 1874 the constitution of the State was by violence intimidation and revolutionary proceedings overthrown and a new constitution adopted and a new State Government established. These proceedings, if permitted to stand practically ignore all the States. Also what is there to prevent each of the States recently readmitted to Federal relations on certain conditions from changing their constitutions and violating their pledges if this action in Arkansas is acquiesced in? I respectfully submit whether a precedent so dangerous to the stability of State government, if not of the National Government, also should be recognized by Congress. I earnestly ask that Congress will take definite action in the matter to relieve the Executive from acting upon questions which should be decided by the legislative branch of the Government.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,
Executive Mansion, February 8, 1875.

SUFFERING IN TENNESSEE.

New York, February 10.—A special dispatch from Nashville says a letter was received there yesterday from 146 colored persons residing in the Ninth district of Rutherford county, announcing that at many points they are suffering from starvation. The whites are not in a much better condition, and are, therefore, not able to render them any assistance. This is caused by the drought of last season.

Last May, says the World, Mr Grant issued a proclamation for the admonition of the "turbulent and disorderly persons" who maintained that Joseph Brooks was elected Governor of Arkansas. This week he has written himself down as a turbulent and disorderly person. If he attempted to put his message to Congress into execution any officer of the army would be bound by the President's proclamation of last May to arrest him and deal with him as such. It is one of the strongest signs of the times that this message has created scarcely a ripple of excitement in Congress or in the country. The apathy with which it is received is, in effect, an expression of the general belief that nothing Mr. Grant may do ought to surprise anybody. The proposition is entirely revolutionary. It virtually disputes a proposition at least three centuries old in England, that no man shall suffer for upholding a *de facto* government, although it may be that of an usurper. It proposes to reopen the wounds which have been completely closed in Arkansas for the purpose of putting into power there the present partisans of Grant, and with the effect of making waste paper of a solemn official proclamation of the same man who now signs it. The best Mr. Grant's friends can say for his message is that it is the result of an appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober. We see no reason for supposing that the Philip who wrote the message is any soberer than the Philip who issued the proclamation. Altogether the President makes a more contemptible and pitiable exhibition of his own character in this Arkansas business than he made in the Louisiana business, although nobody seems to take much notice of this, perhaps, for one reason, because it has not yet borne its natural fruits of civil strife. They will come in due season, and we have no reason for supposing that Mr Grant will regret their coming, as we have, from the debate on the Civil Rights bill, explicit reason to know that Mr Grant's chief champion, will not regret their coming. If disturbance in the South be, as we are inclined to think it is, the best chance for Grant's political future, he is taking the best way to produce it. In that view only is his Arkansas message intelligible.

Samuel C. Wingard, formerly of Williamsport, and at one time a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature from the district formerly composed of Lycoming, Union, and Snyder, has been nominated for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory. Mr. Wingard has been U. S. District Attorney for that Territory for some time, and his

DIET FOR CHILDREN.

Educating Drunkards—An Illustration of the Proper Food for Children.

In a recent lecture, Dr. Jas. Edmunds, of London, said: English babies of the present generation are never sober, from the earliest period of their existence until they have been weaned. The mothers have acquired the habit of using wine, and the soothed condition of the body after the mother has taken half a pint of beer or wine is really the first stage of drunkenness in the child. The fact is, the baby is only the infinitely more sensitive extension of the mother's system, and it is more likely than any other part of the mother's system to receive the things which are injurious that are taken through the medium of the mother's diet. Let those mothers who drink beer understand that they are distilling that beer into their children's frames; that the very mold they are to preserve for the rest of their lives is being constructed out of blood that is alcoholized—out of a condition of the system in which intoxication is the real substantial element for the first twelve months of its growth.

If children thus nurtured become drunkards when adults, says the New York *Tribune*, at whose door lies the sin? A child that from its birth has been regularly and properly fed, when it passes from infancy to childhood will have only a normal appetite; it will not hanker after cake and pie and candy and sweetmeats; nay, it will refuse them, and choose plain and wholesome food. In this normal choice the child should be confirmed, and every temptation to indulgence in unwholesome diet be removed afar from it. Nothing more promotes sweetness of temper and uniform amiability in either children or adults than a strictly wholesome diet, and no diet in which spices, pickles, pastries, sweetmeats, condiments are frequent ingredients, can be called wholesome. The fact that a child is indulged in all the candy and cake it can eat does not prove anything but that its parents are exceedingly unwise and injudicious. Many fond fathers fill their pockets with confections and nuts for the little folks at home, and think they are thus showing themselves kind and indulgent. But how much better for the children if the money thus spent was invested in books or toys, or put in the savings bank.

There is no class of people so particular about their diet as brain-workers. The cookery of the food no less than its quality is to them a matter of prime importance. Those parents who are anxious to develop in the best manner the intellectual capacities of their children, should take this fact into consideration. The staple articles in the diet of a brain-worker are fresh fish, broiled or baked, beefsteak, or mutton, poultry, vegetables, simple puddings, and wheat bread well done. Pies, rich puddings, and all fried meats are given over entirely to those who work with their muscles, and so can "work off" indigestible food, or to those who, having no work to do, can afford to be stupid. To neither of these classes do little children belong, and therefore their diet should be such as will assimilate most easily. Royal nurseries in Europe, and especially in England, set us an example in this respect most worthy to be followed. The young princes and princesses sit at a table spread only with such food as is suitable for them; and doubtless for this reason are cases of sickness and death among them so exceedingly rare. Could the mothers of the present and the succeeding generation be suitably impressed with the importance of the subject so briefly touched upon, what a diminution would there be in the next fifty years of dyspeptics, of opium-eaters, of inebriates!

The Japanese Minister's Wife.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes: The Japanese Minister has brought with him his wife, and intends giving fine entertainments here this winter. He says the Jananese Embassy has hitherto made itself very inconspicuous, and he intends raising it out of the depths of humanity into which it has fallen. His wife is the tiniest piece of womanhood in existence outside of the Liliputian kingdom, perhaps, measuring only four feet eight or nine inches. Her face is not pretty at all, but her figure is round and symmetrical, and her hands and feet are marvels of littleness. She attended the reception given King Kalakaua, in the costume worn in her country by a lady of rank, and of course the *petite* lady was gazed at and stared at and talked at, till she felt anything but comfortable. Her husband is desirous that she should be clothed like *les belles Americaines*, and has engaged a modiste, Mme. Soule by name, to manufacture an outfit for his lady fashionable and becoming. The madame speaks only Japanese, and declares she cannot and will not learn English, whereupon her husband, understanding woman nature sufficiently not to urge the point at present, receives her guests with all the affability imaginable, speaking English with ease, while his wife smiles and nods, and snuggles up to the ladies in the most confidential and imploring manner. One day her husband came rushing down into the parlor in the most excited manner, holding the unfinished waist of one of his wife's dresses aloft over his head. Running to one of the ladies present, he exclaimed: "See! the dresswoman has spoiled this waist. (pointing to the darts). Come up, please, and tell her what to do. She is cutting everything into ribbons; and all because we are strangers, and know no better." The lady comforted him by telling him that "crooked lines" were necessary to the proper fit of the waist, and the ribbons were to be transfigured into beautiful flounces, and that the dressmaker was very reliable, and knew what she was about. What will the little lady do when all the mysteries of a civilized woman's toilet are displayed to her astonished vision?

His First Poems.

The following story is told of John G. Whittier's early contributions to Mr, Garrison's *Free Press*:

The editor of the paper found the first poem tucked under the door of his office by the postman, and noticing that it was written in blue ink was tempted to throw it into his waste-basket. He read the poem, saw there was true genius in it, and so he published it.

Happy was the Quaker farmer boy when he saw his verses in print. He felt that God had something in store in life for him—that he was called in some way to be good and useful to others. He wrote other poems, and sent them to Mr. Garrison. They were full of beauties—these poems. Mr. Garrison one day asked the postman from what quarter they came.

"I am accustomed to deliver a package of papers to a farmer-boy in East Haverhill." I guess they come from him."

Mr. Garrison thought he must ride over to East Haverhill and see. So he went one day, and found a slender, sweet-faced farmer-boy working with his plain, practical father on the farm. The boy modestly acknowledged that he had written the poems; at which his father did not seem over well pleased.

"You must send that boy to school, Friend Whittier," said Mr. Garrison.

Friend Whittier was not so sure; but the good counsel of the Newburyport editor, in the end, was decisive. The boy was sent to the academy.

True Hospitality.

True hospitality of the home is never loudly and noisily demonstrative. It never whelms you with its greeting, though you have not a doubt of its perfect sincerity. You are not disturbed by the creaking of the domestic machinery, suddenly driven at unwonted speed for your accommodation. Quietly it does its work, that it may put you in peaceable possession of its results. He is not the true host, she is not the best hostess, who is ever going to and fro with hurried action and flurried manner and heated countenance, as if to say, "See how hospitable I can be," but rather the one who takes your coming with quiet dignity and noiseless painstaking, who never obtrudes attention, yet is very attentive all the while; who makes you, in one word—the most expressive word in the English tongue—to be at home. There is no richer, deeper, larger hospitality than that.

ADVICE TO "STATESMEN."

A City Journal Gives the Newly-Elected Officers Some Advice in a Sarcastic Way.

The New York *Herald*, in a sarcastic article headed "Advice to Statesmen," says: Without disheartening anticipations as to what may be the result of recent reforms, it may be well for our "statesmen" to learn a few lessons from the past. The cardinal principle of statesmanship is "not to be found out." As the prudent householder builds his foundation upon a rock in calm times, in order that he may laugh at the tempest when it does its fearful will, so the cautious "statesman," in the beginning of his career, will do well to profit by the mistakes and overweening confidences of the past.

As we have said, the "statesman's" duty is "not to be found out." It is not so much what we do as that people do not know that we do it. To that end let our "statesmen" never keep accounts; for bank cashiers have a habit of merciless truth-telling, when under oath. They do not like to go to prison for perjury. They have never been known to swear a customer out of a scrape, and they have no hearts above their figures and their ledgers. Let our statesmen also avoid banking houses, nor seek to have checks cashed for large amounts of money; for bank officers have a way of sending a detective after mysterious customers, and finding out their names and remembering them on the witness stand. A bank book is often disagreeable property. Somehow when a check is once written it never dies. An innocent, harmless, inexpressive check, written long ago and forgotten, its proceeds gone into champagne and truffles, will rise up like a phantom to arrest the most prosperous "statesman." Nor is it safe to be careless about bank bills. Bank bills are sometimes marked and traced. A wise "statesman" would do well to keep all his transactions in gold.

Another rule is not to divide with plasterers and carpenters and safemakers and vulgar people who care more about money than friendship. They will "squeal" at the first appearance of danger. The experience of the retired "statesman" on Blackwell's Island on this point will be instructive. Once having obtained their honest wages in gold it is always safe to put it away and keep it. Do not squander it on lawyers. If the truth were known about the ring corruptions, and we could trace the adventures of the many millions taken from the treasury under the Tweed reign, a large part would now be found in the possession of attorneys-at-law. One good, live, active, bustling lawyer, not too dear, is a good thing in a well conducted business, and may be called a prudent investment. The abuse begins when six or eight lawyers are hired; not because of their ability, but their "influence." Once in a statesman in misfortune falls into the hands of these gentlemen his chances of bankruptcy are about as sure as the well fattened Strasbourg goose is of finding its ultimate destiny in *pate de foie gras*. The "statesmen" of the past were wiser in this respect than the modern gentlemen. No one ever heard of Mr. Turpin, or Mr. Sheppard, or Mr. Claude Duval, or any of these renowned "statesmen" of the post, taking checks, or going to banks, or receiving anything but gold, or devoting their hard-earned wealth to the aggrandizement of attorneys-at-law. What these gentlemen earned they kept, because what they kept they had. If there is any object in the world less interesting to an attorney than another it is a client who has paid all his money in fees and is serving out his term in jail.

There are minor points that should be remembered. Avoid velvet coats and scarlet neckties. They attract attention. A true statesman always prefers the shady side of the walk. Do not wear diamond pins nor gaudy apparel, nor invest in trotting horses, nor frequent public places, nor write for the newspapers, nor be "interviewed." Remember that journalists are the common enemies of mankind, that they are a corrupt, venal class, capable of doing violence to illustrious reputations. Do not seek notoriety by organizing clubs, target companies or excursions. Reserve all these comforts until you have retired from public life and investigations are over. If trouble should come, serious, searching trouble, a five years' trip to Europe is always in reserve, with this ultimate advantage, that at the end of the five years you may return to New York, take up the cause of reform, organize a committee and purify public affairs just as you yourselves were purified in the past.

Execution of a Carlist Chief.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes as follows concerning the execution of the Carlist Chief Lozano by the Republicans:

"But Lozano was not so fortunate. Though he had been but a year in Carlist uniform, he had ravaged a third of Spain, had damaged railway property to the extent of over a million sterling, and shot in cold blood railway officials down even to the grade of porter. The question before the government was—could they spare his life, or dare they take it. It was a hard choice, and all honor to them for deciding in the only way that would satisfy public opinion. The inhuman scoundrel has been executed at Albacete, and, what is even better, the Carlists have not ventured to fulfil their threat. Lozano showed considerable pluck at the last moment. He was, after being 'confessed' in the chapel of his prison, at seven in the morning driven to the place of execution, not in the prison van, but in the open carriage of a private gentleman, and the account from which I quote says he occupied 'the place of honor' therein. Two priests and an intimate friend occupied the other seats. He descended from the carriage and walked to the fatal spot with the greatest serenity, and he himself gave the order to fire. He fell dead at the first discharge, but in order to make assurance doubly sure a ball was afterwards fired into his head. He had such great hopes his life would be spared that during his incarceration he gave orders for a pair of new riding boots. He addressed a petition for *indulto* to the government himself, at the request of his family. He had served just one year in the Carlist ranks. He joined them on the 3d of December, 1873, at Chelva, in his uniform of captain in the Republican army. On the 3d of December, 1874, he was executed in Albacete. He was but twenty-six years of age. Six days after he deserted to the Carlist army he was made commandante and given command of a battalion, which he had to organize himself, and to which he gave the title of Cazadores of Orihuela. He appears to have taken an active part in the disgrace and arrest of the Carlist chief Santos, whom he suspected of entering into treaty with the Madrid government."

Cutting Files.

The exactness and skill shown in file cutting attest the dexterity that can be reached by constant practice. Files are cut by hand and by machines, but the latter have not achieved any greater regularity or precision than those cut by hand, and by many artisans the machine-cut files are considered inferior. The expert billiard player makes countless false strokes; but none of the errors remain on record—they perish as soon as made. But the file cutter's works live after him. The blanks, as they are technically called, are steel strips in the shape of files, and the teeth are raised upon them by small chisels held in a peculiar way and struck by a hammer. The frequency of the teeth is determined by the force of the blow, which raises a furrow in the blank; the chisel is then slipped along until it strikes the back of the furrow, and another blow is given; and so on alternately until the file is completed. The whole process is as rapid in the hands of an expert as writing, and goes on continuously from morning till night with no cessation. An uneven blow does not destroy the file, but injures its workmanlike appearance. Any one who examines the files of commerce will see their regularity. Some files are so small that they will float in water, being little over an inch in length. They vary from this size to thirty inches in length, the latter being used in the heaviest machine and steam engine work.

The Silver Mine Speculation.

A Nevada paper gives the following incidents of the excitement there relative to silver mining stocks and the speculations in them:

A schoolmistress in one of the public schools saved $500 out of her salary, and placed it in the hands of a friend. This the friend manipulated in Consolidated Virginia, and the schoolmistress has resigned to take charge of her $300,000. She is said to have come from Newark, N. J.

Then there are many people who have escaped making colossal fortunes, and consequently almost feel poor. There are men who bought Consolidated Virginia at $60 and sold at $200, or California at $58 and sold at $400. Since then California and Consolidated Virginia have touched $600 and $700. These men are almost unhappy, and spend the time they are not hanging about the stock board counting up what they might have made, as bitterly as if they were *bona fide* losers. It will be seen how this speculative excitement affects business. It may be assumed that every one who can has invested in stocks. The whole interest of the day is centered in quotations, and their complexion gives the tone to the day. Clerks and tradesmen are feverish and excited; the man that can shirk does it, and is off to the "street," where he hangs about the curb stones picking up what he can of the doings within his temperature, rising and falling with the bits of information he catches from the lips of the crowd. Human nature is elastic and may recover its tone after this furore has passed away, but its effect in many respects cannot but be disastrous. As in all such times out of recklessness, and so much which appears to the uninitiated like "luck," superstition creeps out, and men who in ordinary circumstances use their reason with common ability, will buy stocks on the same principles as they would choose a lottery ticket.

In 1870 the total value of the silver mines was $26,000,000. Their present value is $165,000,000.

Practical Conclusions in Diphtheria.

1. If diphtheria has gained a foothold in any city or populous neighborhood, it selects certain localities in which its persistence is specially marked, and its persistence, as shown by repeated outbreaks, or continued prevalence, seems to hold an important relation to certain conditions of soil, drainage, and sanitary wants of dwellings, which admit of preventative measures.

2. The extension of the disease from one individual to another, and to entire households or families, and from family to family, and from place to place, are facts so well proved in the history of the disease that the entire separation of the sick from the well, at least of children sick with this disease from all others, should be regarded as a first rate sanitary duty.

3. That the immediate sanitary as well as perfect medical care of every family exposed to it seems to be a duty required by every consideration of humanity and public health.

4. That a complete and exact record of diphtheria as it prevails in any locality is a duty of much importance to society, and that for the purpose of promoting the successful discharge of this duty to society and the medical profession, the Public Health Association of the city of New York respectfully asks:

That every board of health, every county and city medical society, and every practitioner of medicine cause a correct record to be prepared concerning the beginning, progress, local, domestic, and hygienic conditions under which this disease appears, progresses, and is brought under any degree of sanitary treatment.

Shot by their Father.

The Lawrence (Kansas) *Standard* says: A very sad occurrence took place at Clinton. Mr. James Brooks, constable of that township, has a family of nine very promising children. Among them were two little boys, one aged seven and the other five years. Lately Mr. Brooks was standing by the stove with his children around him. He had a revolver in his pocket, or strapped around him, which by some means became disengaged and fell. The pistol struck the stove, and one barrel was discharged, the ball passing through the body of the little five-year old child and into the body of the other. The youngest child was struck near the navel, and the ball, passing through the body, came out near the spinal column, producing death in a short time. After passing through the youngest child, the ball entered the body of the seven-year-old boy above the hip, and passed into the abdomen where it lodged. The oldest boy may recover, although very seriously injured.

The most remarkable part of this sad affair remains to be told. The night before the accident the eldest boy, after being put to bed upstairs, awoke in a great fright, and coming down stairs told his father that a neighbor's boy (calling him by name) had shot him and his little brother, and that his brother died, but he did not. The little fellow was dreaming, but he was so much frightened that he would not go to his bed again, so his father took him in his own bed to pacify him, where he slept the remainder of the night.

A Blind Man's Fall.

The Rockville (Ind.) *Republican* has the following: Harvey Fulwider, a blind man well known in this community, and who is accustomed to walking around over the country, started out to David Fulwider's, distant about four miles from town. After walking nearly three miles he lost his way and wandered around until 10 o'clock, when his calls for help were heard, and he was taken to the residence of Henry T. Martin, where he remained all night. Next morning after breakfast he left Mr. Martin's and proceeded again on his journey. Again he became bewildered, and wandered around through the woods near the coal mines. In his wanderings he found himself in a ravine. After a length of time he climbed out of it, and supposed himself to be on the road. Coming to a declivity he imagined it was the same place he had been in. After feeling around with his cane he concluded he would slide down the hill. He started on what proved to be a fearful leap. After sliding about ten feet he was hurled over a precipice twenty-five feet high by actual measurement, breaking both legs three inches above the ankle joint. The left leg sustained a compound fracture, the bones protruding through the flesh, besides having his back and hips badly bruised. This occurred about nine o'clock in the morning and he remained there all alone until five o'clock in the afternoon, when his cries for aid were heard, and he was carried to the house of Mr. Martin again, and a physician adjusted the fractured limbs.

A Singular Case.

In Paris a juvenile has originated a specialty. He robs beggars, more particularly blind ones. He selects his victim, follows him, chats with him and plays with the dog. He caresses the dog. He even generally has a bit of meat in his pocket for the dog. He makes friends with this faithful animal and then regards the case as safe; and the dog thus adroitly engaged with a bone does not interfere with the mere abstraction of a few sous from a tin cup. This process has had many successes, and up to this time but one failure. Even dogs are uncertain. Recently a fine specimen held the blind man's penny catcher in his mouth. It was a little wooden bowl, and there were three or four coppers in it; but the dog had had a fine bone in the morning, and the boy, who depended on that, depended irrationally. As he put his hand on the coppers the dog seized him by the throat. Assistance from the police was necessary to compel him to relinquish his hold. And the boy, did the thought of prison stir his soul? Not in the least. He was busy with the other subject. He said, "An ungrateful dog. That is unnatural, impossible even. This dog, therefore, must be mad." And this fancy prostrated the youth to such a degree that he was taken to the hospital and died shortly after, his case being stated by the physicians in attendance as a most acute case of hydrophobia.

SUMMARY OF NEWS,

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

In the Tilton-Beecher case, Moulton was on the witness stand, under examination, ten days. .....The Connecticut Prohibitionists nominated Henry D. Smith for Governor, Jesse D. Baldwin for Lieutenant-Governor, and Ruel P. Cowles for Secretary of State..... The Louisiana Radicals offered to compromise with the Conservatives by giving them one-half of the members of the House, and allowing Speaker Wiltz to take his seat, provided the Conservatives agree to recognize the present Senate and acknowledge Kellogg as Governor..... The State Editorial Association of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg. A resolution was adopted appointing a committee of three to consider the advisability of procuring rooms in Philadelphia to be used as the headquarters of the association during the Centennial Exposition. The committee was directed to report at the next meeting..... Returns from the election for delegates to the Constitutional convention to be held at Jefferson City, Mo., in May, shows the election of three Independents, six Democrats, and three Republicans..... Eight lieutenants of the United States regular army left Omaha with clothing, which they will distribute in the grasshopper region..... Mr. Lincoln, of Ontario, introduced into the New York Legislature a bill to repeal the charter of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of the United States, on account of the prohibition feeling in the district..... A bill has been drafted which authorizes a government concession for the construction of a submarine railway tunnel between France and England..... Paris has been visited by a severe flood. Many of the streets were inundated..... It is shown that $890,000 were spent in Washington by the Pacific Mail to secure their subsidy..... The machinery hall of the Centennial has been placed under contract in Philadelphia.

John Anderson, the murderer of Horatio G. Hall, was sentenced at New Haven, Conn., to be hanged on April 20, 1876. The judge was greatly affected while pronouncing sentence, but the prisoner appeared unmoved..... In the Ohio House resolutions were adopted requesting Congress to grant no more subsidies to railway and steamship lines. A resolution favoring a single Presidential term of six years, and declaring against a third term, was tabled. .....The United States committee on naval affairs report the Brooklyn navy yard in good condition and recommend that the Washington and Philadelphia yards be transferred to League Island..... The Massachusetts Dental Society condemns chloroform as an anesthetic, and will expel any member so using it..... At a meeting of the iron manufacturers of New England, the following resolution was adopted: *Resolved*, That the reduction of the wages at the West having been greater than at the East, it is the sense of this meeting that a further reduction in wages is necessary to enable Eastern manufacturers to compete successfully with those at the West.

The Navy department building at Washington was set on fire for the fourth time..... Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, issued a proclamation disarming the colored militia of dGefield county and disbanding all the military organizations of the county..... Noble S. Bennett, an aged inmate of the Flatbush (N.Y.) Lunatic Asylum, was murdered by Styles S. Middleton, an inmate of the same institution. .....An expedition under Col. Bradley will leave Fort Laramie about the 20th of April, for the Black Hills, nominally to make a thorough reconnoissance of the country, but really to occupy it to the exclusion of the miners..... Headquarters for Centennial preparations have been established in New York city..... A post-office is to be established by the United States government in the Centennial building at Philadelphia. The various departments of the government are to exhibit their specialties. The Agricultural department will show the produce of the country, the War department the arms, etc..... A bill was passed by the New York Legislature providing for the forfeiture of all property used in fights among animals..... The O'Conor bill, extending the remedy of attachment to cases of fraud or malversation by public officers was passed by the New York Assembly without a dissenting vote.

Mr. Noah S. Bennett, the unfortunate inmate of Kings County Hospital, who was murdered by a fellow inmate, was a native of Connecticut, and for many years was a prosperous and well known merchant in New Milford. Owing to a too close attention to business a softening of the brain developed itself, and in 1863 he was compelled to retire and go to the asylum. He had nearly recovered his reason, and in a few days was to join his family at their home. .....A regatta is to take place in Philadelphia during the Centennial under direction of the Schuylkill navy..... The government of Russia has recognized Alfonso as King of Spain..... The Republican United States Senate caucus decided to support the President's course in Louisiana, and to admit the legality of the Kellogg government..... The Pacific Mail investigating committee examined the sergeant-at-arms, and found that his books showed no large deposits by Congressmen in connection with the large sums paid by Irwin..... The House of Representatives of Minnesota passed a series of resolutions asking Congressman W. S. King to resign .... The Queen of Madagascar has declared that no more slaves shall be born after 1865 are now free.... An ex-United States army officer, who had come to want, committed suicide in New York city..... A severe drought has occurred in southern New Hampshire and many mills were obliged to stop..... The old book, for which the English government offered a reward of $5,000, is in possession of a Louisville attorney. It was brought from England two years ago.

President MacMahon has threatened to resign if excluded from the chief command of the French army..... The Secretary of the United States Treasury has issued a call for the redemption of $15,000,000 5.20 bonds of 1862. .....A bill was ordered to the third reading in the New York State Assembly providing for the punishment of parents or guardians who illtreat or neglect the children in their care, or permit them to beg or steal..... A bill was introduced in the New Jersey Senate for the creation of a State board of health..... Mr. Foster has withdrawn his name as a candidate for the leadership of the Liberal party in England..... The German Federal Council has empowered Prince Bismarck to conclude an extradition treaty with the United States..... Great Britain has declined to send a representative to the St. Petersburg International Code Conference..... A dispatch from Vienna says the Pope has thanked the Emperor Francis Joseph for his considerable application of the Austrian ecclesiastical laws..... The bill abolishing the State police and creating a State detective force passed the Massachusetts Senate..... The stomach of a bullock slaughtered by John Mahan in the Jersey City Abattoir contained five hundred hair pins mixed with the undigested food. They were not corroded, and only a few of them were bent..... The number of patients known to be missing since the burning of the Beaufort Female Asylum in Quebec is now stated officially to be twenty. Only two bodies were discovered in the ruins..... The new postal law in Canada makes letter postage to the United States three cents..... Petitions are being circulated in Pennsylvania and Virginia, and in some parts of the West, particularly in Missouri, praying the United States Congress to increase the duties on imports, and not to restore the duties on tea and coffee.

The select committee on transportation of the United States Senate have decided to recommend the following appropriations as amendments to the River and Harbor bill: For improving the Mississippi under the jetty system, $1,500,000; Fox and Wisconsin rivers, Hennepin canal, Ohio river, and James River and Kanawha and Tennessee and Georgia routes, $600,000 each..... The report on the status of the Arkansas State government was decided by the United States House special committee on the subject in favor of the present State government and with the conclusion that there is no necessity for Congressional action.... Mr. Ward, of New Jersey, succeeded in securing the passage, in the United States House, under a suspension of the rules and without debate, of his bill giving the same bounty that was paid to men enlisted for three years to the heirs of soldiers enlisted for one year only who were killed or who died from wounds or disease received in the service. This is an important bill, which will appropriate some $600,000 should it become a law. The accounts of the War department show that about thirty thousand soldiers of the three hundred and odd thousand enlisted for one year lost their lives in the service. The bounty provided by the act is $200 to the heir or heirs of each soldier. .....In the New York Legislature the bill requiring naturalized citizens to produce their papers every time they vote at the polls passed to a third reading..... The losses by fire in New England during January amounted to $1,023,475.

UNITED STATESCONGRESS.

Senate.

A number of petitions were presented against the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee, and for the repeal of the act of 1872, relieving certain foreign products of ten per cent. duty.

Mr. Morrill, of Me., from the committee on appropriations, reported favorably on the bill to pay the interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, and asked its immediate consideration, as the interest falls due in a few days; and the Federal government being responsible for it, of course it must be paid. The bill was passed.

The following bills were passed: The House bill granting the right of way and depot grounds to the Oregon Central Pacific Railroad Company through the public lands of the United States, from Winnemucca, Nevada, to the Columbia river, via Portland, Oregon; the Senate bill providing for the appointment of a commissioner to ascertain the right of subjects of Great Britain to lands in the Territories which were the subject of the award of the Emperor of Germany under the treaties of 1846 and 1871 between the United States and Great Britain; the Senate bill amendatory of and supplementary to act of March 1, 1872, entitled "An act to set apart a certain tract of land lying near the head waters of the Yellow Stone River as a park;" the Senate bill granting 640 acres of land to the widow and heirs of James Sinclair, deceased; the Senate bill for the relief of the Holy Cross Mission in the Territory of Dakota.

Mr. Boyd, of Md., presented joint resolutions of the Missouri legislature condemning the military interference in Louisiana, and had them read at the clerk's desk. Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

The amendment of the House to the bill to provide for the payment of interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, was agreed to and the bill passed.

At the request of Mr. Sargent, of California, Mr. Logan of Illinois, presented resolutions of the Chicago Board of Trade in reference to the bill recently introduced in the Senate, for an appropriation to establish a mint at Chicago. The resolutions ask that the bill be reported to the Senate and acted upon favorably. Referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Norwood, of Georgia, presented the resolutions of the Legislature of that State, condemning Federal interference in Louisiana. Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, called up the House bill to amend the National Banking act, and to fix the compensation of national bank examiners, which was reported lately with amendments by the Finance committee. The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. Clayton, of Ark., presented a memorial of Joseph Brooks, of that State, claiming that at the election held November 5, 1872, he was duly elected Governor of Arkansas for four years from the first Monday in January, 1873, that he was in all respects eligible, but that the government of that State has been usurped by force and fraud, and is now held by an armed force; in support of which he refers to the testimony taken and the report made by the committee of the House of Representatives. He asks that the lawful government of the State be recognized, and such action taken by Congress as will protect constitutional government in that State. Ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

Mr. Cameron, of Penn., presented the credentials of Wm. A. Wallace, United States Senator elect from Pennsylvania for six years from the 4th of March, 1875. Read and placed on file.

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, from the committee on civil service and retrenchment, reported favorably on the bill to provide for the reduction of salaries from the time therein named. Placed upon the calendar. He gave notice that he would call up the bill and urge its passage at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, submitted a resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire and report whether there is now in force any act of legislation under which the authorities of the District of Columbia are empowered to prosecute and suppress notorious gambling establishments, and if there is no such legislation to report a bill to correct such powers. Agreed to.

Mr. Fenton, of New York, presented resolutions of the New York Legislature in relation to the improvements of Hell Gate, New York harbor, and against the proposed improvement of Kill von Kull. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, called up the House bill to authorize the Seneca nation of New York Indians to lease lands within the Cattaraugus and Allegheny reservations, and to confirm existing leases.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, opposed the bill and said according to his ideas there was a stain upon the government on account of the treatment of the Indians. They were the remnants of a great people, and the land occupied by them was their own property. It never belonged to the United States. The very object of this bill it seemed was to be to take away their land, and that was in violation of all law.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, said this was not a question affecting the government of the Indians. The Seneca Indians were fifteen times richer to-day than they were before the railroads crossed their reservation. Because they had a tribal organization that was no reason why their reservation should remain a hunting and fishing ground.

The amendments made by the committee on Indian affairs were agreed to and the bill passed—yeas, 26; nays, 17.

House.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, introduced a resolution to change the rules of the House by the adoption of the following as a new rule: Whenever a question is pending before the House, the Speaker shall not entertain any motions of a dilatory character, except one motion to adjourn, and one fixing the day to which the House shall adjourn. But the previous questions on the engrossment and third reading of a bill or joint resolution shall not be ordered during the first day of its consideration unless three-fourths of the members present shall second the demand. *Provided*, that this rule shall not apply to House resolutions offered in the morning hour of Monday, and provided further, that it shall not apply to any proposition to appropriate the money, the credit or other property of the United States, except the regular appropriation bills.

On motion of Mr. Garfield, the Senate bill appropriating $182,500 to pay the interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, was taken up and amended, on motion of Mr. Randall, by inserting the words "in currency," and passed—yeas, 164; nays, 62.

Mr. Platt, of New York, from Post-office committee, offered a resolution authorizing amendments to be offered to the Post-office Appropriation bill, as follows: Fixing the salaries of postmasters, and the mode of computing the same; authorizing the Postmaster-General to pay the expenses of taking weights of mails on railroads; and to pay experts and other employees in the preparation and publication of post route maps; also to abolish the publication of certain post-office advertisements in three Washington papers. Adopted.

Mr. Fort, of Illinois, offered a like resolution to allow an amendment to be offered fixing postage on public documents at two cents a pound, and the same on agricultural seeds. Adopted.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill allowing producers of tobacco to sell it at retail in the leaf, wholly unmanufactured at the place of production, only to an amount not exceeding $50 annually. Rejected—yeas, 102; nays, 108.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules so as to allow the committee on rules to report at that time for amendment and action any new rules or change of rules, and providing that during the consideration and discussion of such report and amendments offered thereto, the Speaker shall entertain no dilatory motion, whatever, and that discussion on the rules and amendments thereto shall not exceed one hour.

There was great excitement as the vote progressed, and particularly when it became known that the necessary two-thirds had not been obtained, it lacking four of that number when the roll-call was finished. Messengers were sent to the committee rooms to look for absent members, and every effort was made on the part of the majority to secure the necessary two-thirds.

The vote was announced as—yeas, 170; nays, 86, being less than two-thirds in the affirmative, and so the motion was rejected. The only exception to the vote being a strict party one was that Mr. Sener, of Virginia, voted "No." His vote the other way would have carried the motion.

Mr. Cobb, of Kansas, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill directing the President to supply food and disused army clothing to all destitute and helpless persons living on the Western frontier, who have been rendered so destitute and helpless by the ravages of the grasshoppers last summer. Agreed to—yeas, 170; nays, 49.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, moved to suspend the rules and allow the committee on rules to report now any new rule or change of rule; that during its consideration the Speaker shall entertain no dilatory motion; and that the discussion thereon shall be limited to one hour. Carried—yeas, 181; nays, 90. The result was the cause of great congratulation on the Republican side of the House, and of correspondingly depression on the Democratic side.

The new rule adopted the day previous was amended after a long discussion by substituting the words "two-thirds" in place of "three-fourths." The vote stood 171 to 85.

Messrs. Randall, of Pennsylvania, and Cox, of New York, then insisted on resigning their places on the committee on rules, and after some discussion their resignations were accepted.

On motion of Mr. Butler, the rules were suspended, and a bill passed appropriating $9,000 for the expenses of the Select committee on Louisiana.

Alcibiades had a shrewd way of diverting attention from his vices. He once paid seventy minæ (about $1,400) for a dog of remarkable size and beauty, and generally admired for its tail. He cut the tail off, and when his friends scolded him and said that everybody was vexed about the dog and abusing him, he answered, with a laugh: "That is what I want; I wish them to talk about this, that they may say nothing worse of me."

A Valuable Present.

A magnificent necklace and ear-drops of diamonds were received at the New York custom-house, for delivery to Mrs. Lieut. Thomas W. Fitch, *nee* Miss Minnie Sherman. They were sent by the Khedive of Egypt as a wedding present to the daughter of Gen. Sherman, in token of his appreciation of the advice concerning the reorganization and discipline of officers for his army given by the General during his visit to Cairo in 1873. The necklace is a perfect mass of large diamonds, artistically strung, and with still larger diamonds hanging down at intervals in the form of pendants. The ear-rings are composed of a number of the larger sized diamonds arranged to match the necklace. Both are contained in a superb jewel case of velvet and are accompanied by a congratulatory letter from the Khedive. Lieut. Fitch, accompanied by several of his wife's relatives, called at the custom-house and viewed the present. All who saw it were enthusiastic in their expressions of admiration. Congress, recently, by a joint resolution, authorized the Lieutenant to receive it. Its value is estimated at $250,000.

Saved a Choking Child.

A correspondent writing from Reno, Nev., tells how he saved the life of a child. He writes: I was engaged in hauling wood from a timber ranch to Austin, Reese river, Nev. There was a house over the summit from the above place, where resided two families belonging to the wood-choppers, and on arriving in sight of the house a woman came out and beckoned me to make haste, that something was wrong. I did so, and just in time, for the other woman came out holding a child in her arms, apparently dead. It was black in the face. She told me the child had been eating pine-nuts, and had got a shell in its throat, had choked, and was dying. I immediately got a piece of board about four feet long and placed it across the door-sill. She sat the child on one end and I tipped the other, making a sudden jar, which caused the shell to pass downward, and gave the child immediate relief. No person can imagine how overjoyed that mother was for saving her only child. I know of several cases in which this process has proved successful.

Giving Up Her Children.

The following episode is given of the distress caused by the famine in Asia Minor: A Turkish lady, mother of five or six children (the eldest eight), went on board at Sansoum, to join her husband at Constantinople, who had deserted her for several years. The unfortunate woman with her ragged children had to rely on the charity of the fellow-passengers during the voyage. On landing at Eregli, the manager of the collieries having come on board, and seeing the poor children, asked the mother whether she would part with one. "Take your choice," was her answer. The manager left the ship with the oldest one, a girl of eight. Some minutes later another resident, hearing of the occurrence, also went on board, and made the acquisition of another of the children for a trifling sum. When she separated from her babes the mother did not shed one tear nor utter any complaint; misery had stilled all maternal love. She probably knew, also, that by this separation her children would be saved from starvation.

A Tartar Tent.

A writer on the Tartars says: Their tents are made of felt, stretched on a framework of thin curved strips of wood six feet long, which fold up for the camels to carry, and when opened out take the form of a segment of a circle. Four of these frames form the circular side of the tent, and on the top are placed curved rafters which concentrate in a hoop three or four feet in diameter, which is the roof-tree and chimney. As soon as it is all bound together with camel's-hair ropes nothing short of a tornado will make it budge. When the bright fire of the *saxaul* (a shrub which serves as fuel here) throws its ruddy light over the bright-colored carpets, rugs, and cushions which are spread within, and lights up the arms and cooking utensils, the saddles and bridles, Tartar guitars, and various household articles which are hung upon on a light trellis of wood covered with thick white felt, there are less pleasing interiors to be seen not far from London or New York than the hibitka of the Tartar.

Two Villages.

Show me two villages, says Thoreau, one embowered in trees, and blazing with all the glories of October, the other a merely trivial and treeless waste, or with only a single tree or two for suicides, and I shall be sure that in the latter will be found the most starved and bigoted religionists and most desperate drinkers. Every washtub and milk can and gravestone will be exposed. The inhabitants will disappear abruptly behind their barns and houses, like desert Arabs amid their rocks, and I shall look to see spears in their hands. They will be ready to accept the most barren and forlorn doctrine—as that the world is speedily coming to an end, or has already got to it, or that they themselves are turned wrong side outward. They will perchance crack their dry joints at one another and call it a spiritual communication.

The Pig.

The pig was thus written up by a Georgia boy, whose composition was published in his local paper, the Griffin *News*, and was as follows: The pig is about as big as a sheep, only a pig's wool isn't good for making stockings of. Why is a pig like a tree? Because she roots; that is a conundrum. A pig washes himself in the mud. A pig has four legs, one under each corner of his body. They pickle pig's feet, but not until after the pig is done using 'em. A pig squeals awful when it rains, also when you pull its tail. A pig has got a first-rate voice for squealing, and he grunts when he feels good. You can't make a whistle of a pig's tail, 'cos it is crooked. Why is a pig like Tommy Grant? 'Cos he's got his nose in everybody's business. This is another conundrum, which is all I know about the pig.

An Important Bill.

A bill is before the New Jersey Legislature in the shape of a supplement to the general law for the punishment of crimes. It provides that if any member of a board of chosen freeholders, township committee, board of aldermen, common council, or any board of commissioners, shall be concerned in the construction of any bridge or building of any kind whatever, or any impro